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THE
Gentleman's, Farmer's & Travellers

POCKET COMPANION:

CONTAINING MANY
VALUABLE PREVENTATIVES

INCIDENT TO
HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP:

ALSO,
MANY RECEIPTS,

For the cure of the same when diseased.

BY HENRY C. HICKS,
OF DORCHESTER COUNTY, MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

.....

1811.

District of Maryland, to wit :

BE it remembered, that on this twenty-fifth day of February, in the thirty fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Henry C Hicks, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words and figures following, to wit:—“ The Gentleman’s Farmer’s and Traveller’s Pocket Companion : containing many valuable preventatives incident to Horses, Cattle, and Sheep : also, many receipts for the cure of the same when diseased. By Henry C Hicks, of Dorchester County, Maryland.” In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “ An Act for the encouragement of Learning by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Author and Proprietors of such Copies during the time therein mentioned.” And also to the Act entitled, “ An Act supplementary to the Act entitled “ An Act for the encouragement of Learning by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned,” and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving, and Etching Historical and other Prints.

PHILIP MOORE,
Clerk of the District of Maryland.

PREFACE.

I WAS born in the State of Maryland; but not possessing those advantages which result from a liberal education, will, I presume, be a sufficient apology for the plainness of my composition, in this attempt to present myself to the public in the character of an author. As I have travelled through the various counties appertaining to several states, and having made that "noble animal," the horse, the object of my peculiar solicitude in acquainting myself with what results to his benefit, and what is detrimental to his comfort, a desire arose within me to disseminate the knowledge I had obtained in that manner which "cometh up to the level of every man's understanding," leaving to their judgements to applaud or condemn as my several disquisitions might merit. It is therefore hoped, that when this book falls into the hands of the learned, they will not indignantly cast it off as an innovator upon their more valuable researches; that they will peruse

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it, and after separating the chaff from the wheat, allow that the defects of the author are more than counterbalanced by the knowledge he diffuses. Or should the fastidious be inclined to show no mercy, let them recollect, that in the midst of dross, gold aboundeth, and that the man who "can make two ears of corn grow where only one grew before, deserves more of his country, than all the dogmas of philosophy put together."

The hints that I have thrown out relative to the improvement of horses; the care and attention that should be paid them in consequence of their usefulness to mankind; and the several remedies prescribed for their relief when labouring under the diseases inseparable with their nature, are deduced from actual knowledge and experience; and as the field is wide enough to extend enquiries, I shall deem myself fortunate if I have paved the way to a perfection in anatomical knowledge.

The respectable subscriber's names attached to this book, shows the willingness of our citizens to cultivate native
genius :

genius ; which, though reared amidst the brambles and thistles of untoward fate, now and then blossoms forth in all the foliage of persevering industry. Our country has been too long indebted to foreign aid for the most ordinary benefits of life. Books without number are daily multiplying among us, and none more so than on the subjects I have dilated upon. It must be evident, then, that one written to suit our climate ; that devotes itself to its fluctuations, and to the different harvests of the husbandman, must have a superiority over those written to suit a climate nearly the reverse of ours.

And here I beg that my readers will pardon me for the digression I am now now about entering into.

It pleased Almighty Providence to emancipate us from the shackles of tyranny, and by his overruling hand are now brought to that prosperity and happiness we now enjoy. In our struggle it was demonstrated that "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." He did not gratify the ambitious views of men whose desires pointed not to justice ;

and the result needs no farther verification. The bad advisers of the mother country are alone blameable for the calamities which the children of this underwent; but as good arises from evil, so are we enviably happy in our present condition, and are almost led to assent to the maxim, that "whatever is, is right." This separation is no more than what is observable in human nature; for no sooner does the offspring arrive to mature age, than they think and act for themselves; the parents leave them to the guidance of their reasoning powers, and are no longer responsible for the course of conduct they may pursue. Then, since the blessings of peace have returned to our land, let all animosities cease and all offences be buried in oblivion. The legislators of all countries are considered as the fathers of the people; to their wisdom in enacting laws for our mutual benefit, arises that unanimity towards, and confidence reposed in them. But still we should watch over our conduct; be tenacious of our rights and privileges; and indignantly frown at the first attempt
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to disorganize our confederative system. The old soldier, "tired of war's alarms," reposes in happy prospective, and contemplates past scenes with emotions that only can be felt by those who have avenged a country's wrongs. But clouds again "lower in our horizon"—the perfidy and bad faith of the two prominent belligerents, has rendered it necessary that we "watch at our posts." Parents shudder at the renewal of scenes that their children may pass through; the ordeal is in preparation, and their passage with safety, or their destruction in the attempt, excite alternate emotions. May God, in his infinite mercy, give them the armour of resolution, the shield of prudence, and the helmet of wisdom in these (probable) trying scenes. Then shall posterity bless their manes, their country flourish amidst peace and plenty, and their land become the asylum of persecuted patriots throughout the world.

Which are the wishes of, Gentlemen,
your most humble and obedient servant,

HENRY C. HICKS.

P. S. I humbly beg the attention of the Farmer and all interested in the improvement of horses, while I add a few more profaratory remarks. In the perusal of this book, I entreat that they will not read it as a mere song; for as the safety of their stock is my principal aim, so my observations ought to be treasured up as pearls of great price, and they should recollect the proverb, that a stitch in time saves nine—that forty complaints had better be warded off from the beast before he is sick, than to suffer one to remain a long time. My receipts to cure them, if applied to in time, are valuable, and it would be well if your memories were well stored with them. You should always know the source of the complaints, and then you have the better chance of curing them. You should recollect that the passage of the horse is very long, and when the coating thereof is thick, it follows a feverish and bad habit of body; and when the passage of the horse is obstructed by this habit of body, the force of the medicine will be greatly destroyed. To prevent this, the bowels ought to be
cleansed

cleansed before the medicine is given, and to do which in a proper manner, ample directions are given in this book. The bowels of the beast are from thirty to forty yards in length, and if you should not be enabled to effect a cure in consequence of your ignorance of the complaint, don't damn the book and the author, but read, and read it again until you have satisfied yourself. Keep the book at home, and give it as good a name as you can ; cause all your neighbours to purchase it, and you will be the instrument of doing much good—be careful in lending it out, as an accident may happen in its absence, and when your stock become sick you may want it in vain.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens—I hope you will not think that I have not had sufficient practice and study for the all-important task of writing on the complaints of your stock. To those who know me, I refer, and I may with propriety assert, that I have devoted myself twenty-five years to their benent, during which time I have practised upon between eight and nine hundred head, and have

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been successful even to the most sanguine wishes of my employers. The inhabitants of Dorchester County, Maryland, (my native place) can testify to the truth of this assertion, as also those of Caroline and Talbot Counties, and Sussex County, State of Delaware. Certificates can be produced on application, of many great and extraordinary cures I have performed.

The chief pursuits of my life have been in advising my fellow-beings of any thing advantageous to them. Should this, the first American production on the diseases of horses, be acceptable, I shall deem myself sufficiently remunerated if improvements take place thereon to your satisfaction and to the safety of your stock.

HENRY C. HICKS.

Dorchester County, February, 1811.

POCKET COMPANION, &c.

IF a man should undertake to set forth his experience or knowledge in his own native land, no doubt some would contradict or ridicule him; but if his study or experience, or search upon the many complaints which the weak constitution of horses in these wet and unwholesome years, be of any advantage to his neighbours, the reproach be his so the advantage be theirs. And as some thoughts have crossed my mind, I hope the reader will not be impatient in the perusal of them, when they are to the advantage of persons who own, or may own horses—those valuable creatures, the next of God's creation, in my opinion to man. I have seen, in my travels, some men who owned from six to twenty head of horses, and as great strangers to their complaints as the servant who fed and curried them. And I hope the reader

A 6 will

will not be offended if I say, when a horse becomes sick, they send for some old negro who has some little knowledge from feeding and working his master's horses, for a longer time than you may live. But living and learning is different, for experience is the great teacher. How can it be thought that the system of nature and complaints of the horse can be so easily learned, when the man who is to find out the nature, the system, and complaints of man, must have from five to seven years schooling, and the same length of time and study under some physician of the first skill; and likewise the assistance of the patient, to inform him where and how his complaint lies—but still the Ethiopian can find out that of the dumb beast. Under these circumstances, we lose for want of seeking after what is held out for every rational man to find; for we have the word of truth in our favour, for Scripture sayeth, Seek and ye shall find: and by wanting to know what to do for a horse, the farmer may lose his crop, or run in debt, so his crop will not clear him. The traveller lose his journey, and often brought

brought into trouble and fatigue. The young man lose a fortune for want of a horse to seek for it, and farther counts himself a debtor to adversity, and will try the life of the horse no more, and so contents himself with low circumstances in life for want of this knowledge. When the horse is sick and the owner's mind confused, he feels willing that any person should try their skill; when some harsh drench is mixed, and the head hoisted so high as to cause him to lose command of the pittance, which shuts the windpipe and keeps the drench out of the lites, and consequently destroys many in a shorter or longer time. But it is possible for men to learn the art of curing almost every complaint that comes by nature; but those that are brought on by hard use or over riding, when not in a good condition, may be considered not of nature.

But do not be discouraged if necessity should make you ride to excess, for by some trouble you may keep back many disorders that follow, and damage may ensue, if not the loss of life be the consequence.

And now, worthy reader, I have tried to shew the worth of a little trouble to procure yourself knowledge and information on the nature of things attendant on horses, and shall endeavor to lay down some hints relative to their complaints, and also remedies which ought to be well attended to; and how to hinder some complaints, if exertion be made in time; but if proper attention is not paid all the medical aid in the world will have no good effect, but prove injurious. As most men are fond of knowing the age of horses, I shall try to shew how to find out most of them, and then proceed to give you my opinion concerning the **Perfect Horse.**

Some helps for the hindrance of the Blind Staggers—as also the complaint termed the Yellow Waters.

From the source that one breed from, is nearly the same with the other, for the blood is the source of the former and latter complaints: thus the blood being corrupted by feeding in watery ground, and with the grass lick up the water, which

which thins the blood, that it is not able to fill up the office for which it is intended by nature, and when the water that is in the blood passeth through the flesh and is received in the open part of the system, and leaves the blood putrified, and death is the event. Wet weather or heavy dews have the same effect to breed disorders, for the dew being of some peculiar taste to the beast, causes him to eat many unwholesome weeds, as well as to lick up the webs and poisonous bugs and worms; as also the dew which falls on the horse may soak into the flesh, and then the blood must have some part, and thus it begins to pass slowly on the surcus which leaves its disordered dregs. By the congelment of jelly where the brain is considered to be; and by leaving the above dregs and pestering the head with pain, brings on the blind staggers, or the mad and frenzy fits, which may generally be prevented by some care: as thus, in rainy weather, keep up and feed, as also your spare horses and colts every night, and likewise in the morning, until the dew shall be off; then curry, and give them if it be but

one year of corn, or an handful of fodder or hay; for the currycomb and hard food will cause the blood to fly quick and wash up the above mentioned dregs that are in the blood already. Once a month cause them to have one large table spoonful of spirits of turpentine, the same of sulphur, and as much antimony as will lie on an half dollar, also a spoonful of clean sifted lime—you may give which you choose first, but separate; be careful of cold water and rain, but give aired water or scalded bran and water together; and bleed every fall and spring. This attended to will bar against the staggers, and the yellow water, so called, and all other disorders of the same nature.

All men know the bowels of a beast must have a coating, thick or thin, and the matter in hand is to keep it to the proper standard. You may know it by your beast's hair; it will stand upright and feel harsh; the skin sticks tight to the flesh, and the horse will not thrive, although you feed him to nearly an excess; and when you see signs, like or similar to these, your horse is in danger of
many

many inward disorders, proceeding from the above signs. This habit of body is the consequence of bad management in food, and intemperate abuse of the horse; bringing on fevers, and causing the coating of the bowels to be so very thick that the substance of the food cannot pass through, and all the feeding you can give will not make the beast look well, except the constitution be stout enough for nature to become her own physician. The method I employ to thin the coating of the bowels, and make the beast thrive, the hair feel and look well, and give him a free vent of his wind: take of clean-sifted lime two spoonsful, four mornings out of eight, fasting, in bran or the like, and the miss-mornings from lime, take salt-petre and rosin, an ounce of each, pound them well and mix them in a quart of scalded flax-seed, with a little bran in lieu of lime; hickory ashes will answer for lime, the ashes will eat off the slime or thick rheumatic humour, and the salt-petre and rosin will heal all the pits of the lime or ashes, and cleanse the urine and bladder, and cool the blood, so as to drive off the

A 9 fever;

fever ; after these, prepare the stomach and bowels, by repairing the blood with calomel, antimony, or the wind lime water, or the like of oats and honey, well rubbed together.

For a Cough, or Phthysick.

Take a large handful of moss, that grows on the roofs of old houses, and one quart of new milk, boil them together, slowly, to a pint, strain out the milk, put in it half a pint of old hency or molasses, raise your horse's head a little higher than his body, and give it him warm ; then ride him half a mile slowly, and at your return cloathe the body and rub the legs hard for half an hour—this done for six or eight mornings, and a cure will be effected.

N. B. In the cure, the food must be soft, and the drink bran and water mixed.

The Spavin,

comes from various causes, such as being overstrained by some sudden wrench, which opens the joint and starts the periosteum, or thin skin, that lies between
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the flesh and the bone, and gives room for the joint water to leave its place and settle below the hock joint, or ham, on the lower part of the joint between the inside and front part of the hind leg. It often comes by the beast's stamping at the flies on plank, or brick, or other hard places, without litter or bedding. When it makes its first appearance, you will find nothing more than a blub of jelly, or blood. By examining with your finger and thumb at this stage of it, your beast will not limp; but when the jelly stands some length of time you will find a congealment of gristle.—The pain cometh from the gristle, and an enlargement of the knot as well as pain; and nature will never be her own physician unless you remove them by some method or other; but it will be pain to the beast, and a very great eyesore to the owner, if you should run or heat your horse, when you think there be danger, rub and wash his legs, and take notice of the above signs, and if you find the soft blub, lay it open length-ways of the leg, to miss the vein, and bear out all the

the jelly, blood and wind, then have some soap, honey and unslacked lime, stone or shell, well beaten, and searched ; mix them as a salve, put some in, and at the hole lay on a plaister of good pitch, made warm and spread on soft leather, twice as large as the hole, and so let the horse stand or gently move about for two days ; then warm the outside of the plaister to soften the pitch, so that it may come off without drawing the hair ; then be as quick as possible in cleansing and scraping off the salve and matter, if any ; don't wash it, and if it should be flat, put on a fresh plaister of pitch, but if it is swelled, apply as at first, and so continue for two or three times, and then let the pitch wear off, and the part will be sound. But if the jelly should be cemented, not to a bone, but a gristle, take two plaisters of strong Spanish flies, somewhat larger than the grievance, lay it on thick, bind it very secure, and when you take off the second, prepare the above-mentioned plaister of pitch, lay it on hot, and so let it wear off, and the cure is certain. The beast must stand in a clean bedded stable, and,

and, if in season for the flies, have some fish, or other stinking oil and tar mixed together, and then rub the hind parts and legs and feet well. This being done to farm and travelling horses in the time of flies, will prevent some misfortune, such as the spavin, ring-bone, wind-gall, and strains in the coffin joint, which lie hidden in the hoof. If the spavin should run so long as to cement the gristle to a bone, in appearance, by a skilfull hand prepare some nice shell lime, and a little blue stone, or vitriol, well sifted, to stop the blood and joint water; this being ready, take your horse to a stooping smooth barked tree; cast him; then bind the three well legs fast together; dig a hole at the root of the tree at the rising side; then put him in the hole and fill the dirt in on both sides so as to keep him from hurting himself, or straining any part of his hip or thigh; then bind the spavined leg fast to the tree, and quarter the fomented part thro' the skin, as you would an orange, but rather farther than the swelling; then skin, and with strong knives work under the
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the edge of the growth or spavin. Be careful of the joint, the water thereof, and the vein. If you chance to cut a small one you need not mind, as bleeding will help it; but if you cut the large vein, you must secure it with your needle and silk, and if your knives be not sufficient to remove it, take a thin sharp chizzele, and apply the bazil next to the leg. After being cut around with the knife, clap your chissel under the midst, strike gently, and it will fly off; then put in your lime and blue stone, close down the skin as close as possible; pass a strong lining, as broad as your two hands, three times round, and then help him up, and, as before-mentioned, let him stand a little longer, and with more attention use the preceding directions. Unskilfull persons in those and other cases, had better try experiments on horses of low statue. The bandage may stand two days in summer, and three in winter, loosened. If it should swell much at the end of that time, take off the bandage, and cleanse the wound with old soap and urine; apply some ointment, a receipt for which you will

will find in this book, and if you can get two bandages, it will be better, for they must be kept clean ; after putting on a large coat of the ointment, clap on soft tow, and bind as before ; renew it twice in three days if you find it watering too much ; stop the ointing once in three days, and when cleansed, wash with sharp water, and then fill the wound with clean shell lime ; leave off the bandage if in moderate weather ; if cold, keep him warm and anoint him, and the cure will be certain. In this and other cases of the spavin, splint, ring-bone or the like, the leg or legs must be kept well greased with trotter's oil of sheep legs, which is best, for want of goose oil.

The Ringbone,

sometimes grows at the top of the hoof, at others on the footlock joint, proceed from one and the same cause, of which the stop, or commander of the joint is similar to the knee-pan of the human species, and it stops and commands all joints to which it belongs. This stop being broken from both bones is kept by
nothing

nothing but a very small piece of gristle, which, when broken, loosen from both ends. Sometimes the upper only settles down on the outside of the joint, and then the pain and eye-sore both take place. If newly done, take a roller of strong linen, sew it fast below the grievance at the bottom, and then fill as you sew up the bandage with well beat unslacked lime stone, or shell, to the amount of a pint, and mind to have the beast by some clear or running water for the space of half an hour, and let the foot be under water. When you take him to the stable and find the lime sufficiently cold, take it off and put the lime in running water as quick as possible; rub the part with red flannel and sharp vinegar; likewise rub and twist all from the joint, and spread hot with a knife the charge of soap and brandy, which is laid down in this book. —When you have put on the charge, get an iron and heat it well; then wrap it up with flannel boiled in sharp vinegar; let him stand in a well-bedded stable a day and a night; afterwards loosen and rub well, then bathe in the vinegar; spread
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the charge of soap and brandy hot; rub in well with your hand, and heat with your iron; this being done twice or thrice, if the complaint has not stood too long, will effect a cure. If you find it to be of too long standing, and the joint cast to be affected, cast and bind, cut, dress and manage as before directed for the spavin, and the horse will be sound. If his hoof should turn up like a jack or jenney, you must saw off the toe, and when he shall come to walk flatfooted it will come to the right shape again.

The pain in the Coffin Joint
comes from foundering or straining the joint which lies in the hoof about half way. This pain causes the beast to be lame; if the lameness is in one foot, he will favour it and often lift it up; if in the two four feet, as is common, he will lift first one and then the other foot, as if hurt by the pebbles. There is no swelling about the joint, except the pain and grievance be very bad and cause a fever; this you will find out by feeling round the joint, and in squeezing he will
flinch

flinch if it be the pebbles, but if only warm and of a long standing, you will know the pain to be in the coffin joint.—He will refuse travelling in water or on hard ground; when you see these and the like signs, first, with a crookèd knife or a gouge, shave out the bottom of the foot very thin from the frog; then with pincers and knife loosen the front of the frog and draw some blood, which will come forth very black. (I have cut through the bottom of the foot, just forward of the frog, and made a cure.)—When you have drawn the blood, have a large poultice of tar and tallow, one fourth tallow; thicken it with wheat grudgins, or shorts, apply it very warm, and bind it on with strong linen and a yarn string, above the hoof and the bottom of the hoof; stop it full about the heel; let him stand or move slowly for one day, then renew your poultice as before, and so repeat for four, five, or six days; then cleanse the foot, take some well boiled pitch, fill the bottom of the foot with it very warm, put in tow, and some tough flat sticks, slip them under the shoe, and
when

when it wears out behind, renew the same, and the pain will cease, and the cure will be effected.

N. B. The foot or feet must have a shoe or shoes upon it or them, during the operation of the cure; the foot or feet must not be strained, and if it is in the season for flies, anoint the belly and legs with stinking oil & tar, and grease them to prevent stamping from the bites of flies, otherwise the cure will not be effected.

For the Pebbles.

What I denominate the pebbles, proceeds from foundering and repeated fevers, which causes the foot and ankle, or pastern joint to swell, and the hoof to be very ridgy and dry. When standing, the horse will lift up first one, and then the other of his feet. When intended to be rode, he will refuse to go, and in water or hard ground he is still obstinate. The cure is, to soak in warm water and bleed at the edge of the hoof on each side, one inch from the centre. Scrape and rasp the hoof well on the outside, trim the bottom with a crooked knife nearly to the quick

quick, frog and all. 'Then take soft turpentine for want of tar, and dog's grease in lieu of fresh butter, half the quantity that you have of tar ; boil these well together, then thicken them with rye shorts for want of wheat grudgins ; when well seaked and bled, fill the bottom of the foot and wrap the poultice up to the pastern joint, and then lay on the bandage with yarn or list strings. 'The horse must stand in a clean bedded stable one day, the poultice to be renewed, and great care taken that it does not slip or cause the joint to swell by pressure of the bandage. —If the place appear very bad you may poultice it with cow litter and new milk boiled together ; and anoint the legs with neet's or hog's foot oil, before you apply the latter poultice. If these will not do, you must apply the fever-drawing poultice of turpentine and dog's grease, or butter.

The Haw and Hooks

by some are considered as of one and the same kind ; but I find them to be different, although both breed in the eye ; the
haws

haws being more speedy to bring on the lock-jaw than the hooks, the haw seldom appears but the lock-jaw follows. The hooks will be some time in breeding, and may kill the beast without a lock-jaw at all; the creesfall will follow and may sink the neck quite down and leave the shape of the beast very bad: if it were to be stopt here, death must follow. You may easily discern the different ways; the first is, you find the haw to come from a hurt in the hinder part of the horse, such as a snag or the like in the foot or body, sudden or hard strains, or an ulcer which discharges much matter; these will sometimes bring on the haw; on their first appearance the horse will be very stiff in the hind legs, and straddle as he stands or walks; his tail will stand straight and he will tremble much; the skin tight and the flesh hard, with weakness and blundering, and shortness of breath.— The following is the cure. If you find those symptoms in the hinder part of the horse, before it passes the hips, by a careful hand cord, snatch tight your horse, and on both sides his tail or back bone
forward

forward of the hard flesh, cut lengthways of the back one or two inches through the skin, and work on both sides of the slit you first cut, and feel for the tightest sinew or two and cut them ; this done on both sides of the back at the hips or withers, or at the top of the head, then bathe the back well with spirits of turpentine and sharp vinegar, or good spirits, half and half, made hot, rub it well with flannel, have a warm flat iron, not hot enough to burn, and slip it from head to tail ten or twelve times on each side of the back bone ; when you have rubbed the hot bath, then rub every part and joint well, clothe warm and give purgative medicine to cool the fevers, but rub well, and keep the body open, and repeat the warm bath of turpentine and vinegar every morning until you find the flesh and sinews relaxed. The hooks proceed from various causes : such as docking or cutting before a cool spell of weather, and being neglected, and from ulcers or hurts before or behind, on the body or legs, or feet, or a sore back from being over-rode in cold weather, when all the pores of the body are open, then cooling
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ing in the open air without being cloathed, rubbed or stirred at all. Thus, caution ought to be taken with respect to both these complaints : first to the hind part more than the front, for this reason—from the hind foot to the end of the nose are all the sinews and leaders connected, and lead from and to the great pack wax and whitleather of the back and neck ; and the forefoot and leg has no communication with these great parts ; because of this reason, the fore part has not the danger in being pricked or snagged in the hind foot. When you find your horse has stuck any thing in the foot, first, be sure you have the nail, the rust, scales or splinters, or whatever it may be, clean and cut off all the outside of the torn or bruised hoof and flesh, it will give you the better chance of cleaning and keeping open the wound, then have a poultice of tar and tallow, one third of the tallow to be melted and thickened with wheat grudgings, fill the bottom and heel full, and bind it in with strong lining, and a yarn string round the pastern joint ; bathe the limb with bitter herbs ; soak the foot in weak lye.

lye and cleanse the wound once per day, when it will fester between a white and a yellow colour. For two days you may tent with the foot ointment, which you will find in this book. Continue the poultice more or less until the cure is made ; get some well boiled pitch, tack on a shoe, fill the hollow of the foot, then put in some tow and slips of wood to keep in the tow when it shall wear out behind ; renew it again, and the cure is made. If any of the fleshy parts of the horse is rent, lay them open ; if needed, search to the bottom with a probe made of a limber stick wrapped over with flax ; and by moving it slowly up and down you may feel it, which you must have out. If it should bleed, lime will stop it. If at any time the wound should discharge too much matter, fill it with lime, for an influx of matter is dangerous, and brings on the haw or hooks. If either should appear in the eye, mind to lift the head with your left hand under the jaw, pretty high up, strike with your right, and if the haw or hooks be in the eye, will find them to fly back as you strike.

Then

Then cord with a strong rope over the back, between the front legs and over the neck, and make fast on the side ; run a stick through the rope and twist it round until the power of the horse is gone.— Then ring by the ears, and with your hook and sharp knife fit for the purpose, catch the part, and be careful to follow the gristle close, and leave all the parts you can that belong to the eye ; especially the fat, for that is the support of the eye and causes it to look nearly the same as before ; but you must have out all the gristle, or it may rise again. Then double up the ear and cut the middle gristle of the ear ; feel the middle of the nose with your finger and thumb, thus in pulling the skin, you find the leader to fly from between your finger and thumb, this leader you must hold, splitting the skin half an inch ; with your hook take out a piece of the leader : when you have cut and cleansed the blood well out of the eyes, then have some fine salt and hogs lard mixt well together made warm ; anoint the eyes and use the hot bath of turpentine and vinegar, having the flat warmed
and

and used as before directed. If you find the jaws grow stiff, anoint the communion of the neck and head with limber oil ; if very stiff and the horse is valuable, with hot water, and blankets rung out as hot as it can be done ; rap on two or three of them once a day and be careful of cold in such cases. When the warm bath is off, clothe with warm blankets until the parts be relaxed, and if his jaws should lock, give gruel and opening medicine, and the mouth well cleansed with sharp vinegar and salt, and if you can keep life and strength for eight days, his jaws will come loose, and the beast will recruit if well managed.

N. B. The source from which the complaint springs must be kept running, whether it may be in the body or limbs. The horse must be well rubbed, warm, and stabled ; his belly must be kept open, and fevers under ; his drink to be warm bran water.

*To stop or drive back the Pole-evil or
Fistula.*

This disease springs from the front
part

part (hereafter mentioned). The pole evil is on the top of the head, and rising from the whitleather of the neck and leaders of the ears being bruised or mashed; thus it comes by gradual swelling. The fistula, cometh from three parts—first, from the gristle of the shoulder-blade; second, from the gristle of the back bone; and thirdly, from the pack wax or whitleather; these parts then being affected, the shoulder or shoulders begins to swell, and as the moon enlarges so will the swelling of these complaints increase. When you first discover the swelling you may stop it by a cold bath in pouring on a quantity of cold water from some height; then have a blanket doubled and laid on the grievance until something like dew will arise on the outside of the blanket; then have some spirit of turpentine and sharp vinegar hot and bathe it well in it, and have a dutch oven lead warmed and held over the head or shoulder to drive in the bath: repeat this nine mornings, and if it hath not been too long standing, the cure is made—And again; take of the true arsemart, which

which will bite your tongue, and boil it in chamber lye, lay it on the grievance warm, but not hot, and let it lie till the sweat appear, then have a hole dug in the ground and cast in the poultice of arsemart liquor and all, cover up and try this five mornings. You must not work or ride the horse if it be a fistula—but if risen and matter formed, lay open and eat it out with arsenick, corrose of subliment, black ash lye, or the like, and cure up with the green ointment which I have laid down in this book—work out all the strings, and if at any time it should matter too much, then cast in some clean lime which will dry up the humor and heal very much, and is very good either for the out or inside of the horse.

N. B. If you find the swelling to stand after you have tried to drive it back, so that you find matter to be formed, but somewhat soft in the swelling, rowel a little below with a piece of hard leather the size of a French crown, cut in the form of a ring, and wrapt with flax well soaked in turpentine and hogs lard, split the skin up and down, skin round as large.

large as will receive your rowel, then double up your rowel and thrust it in, spread it open and turn it with your finger once every day ; renew once in two days until the swelling be reduced and the veins shew again—if you work you must have a breast plate.

A Decoction, made of Bitters, for repairing the stomach of the Horse, when he refuses to eat.

When the horse is thus situated, his hair stands upright and looks dead on the skin, and cleaves close to the flesh or bone ; take one single handful of rue, the same of sage, and as much wormwood ; the same of tanzey, all green or dry, but if dry, a small handful of yellow poplar root bark ; pound them well together, and boil it over a slow fire in three quarts of well-worked cyder or strong beer ; boil half away, then strain the liquor off, and add to it one pint of clarified honey or molasses ; keep him to the empty rack the night before ; give one half one morning, and the other the next ; and if you see cause, repeat ; move the beast before

B

and

and after the drench ; be very careful of raising the head too high, and forcing the drench too fast ; and if, at any time, necessity should cause you to drench, if you see him near strangling, let down his head although you lose part of the dose.

N.B. You should always allow some for loss—after this you should use scalded bran water for his drink, and the bran to eat ; rye and flaxseed, two measures of the first to one of the latter boiled together until they shall burst, leave a plenty of liquor for his drink, and give the boiled seeds with bran for three or four days ; in the mean time you must have a strong smooth stick and a man on each side—rub him well from the fore legs to the hinder, bearing hard against his belly toward his flank, to stir the sand or other filth, as there is but one place in the bowels that contain the sand, which lies just forward of the sheath, underneath the two hip bones, at the bottom of the belly, and is shaped like the elbow of a man when shrinking his arm down to his side—by holding his nose with your finger and thumb, and then rubbing his belly with a smooth

smooth stick you may often break it loose; if once broke, the juice of the rye and flax-seed will purge it out and loosen the skin, and cause the horse to shed his hair and thrive; then you should give him one spoonful of clean lime for three mornings together, to cleanse the bowels and dry up the acid of the stomach, and prepare the horse for thriving; then give salt-petre and rosin one spoonful of the compound the night following; the lime after this for two nights; give him as much antimony as will lay on a dollar, and stir the horse. The next morning give warm bran water and the bran to eat—keep warm and dry and from cold water. In taking the antimony this well attended to is of great service.

What a decoction is, for a Glister.

A Decoction is a broth made of divers herbs; as malloes, camomile, and sometime white lily roots, or such like things; which you boil in water to a third part—or, instead of herbs and water, take the fat of beef or sheep's broth, or whey will answer.

For Pursick or Broken Wind.

Take two ounces liquorice ball, dissolve it in a gallon of spring or running water, give the horse one pint thereof every morning, and take wheat or rye, and cause it to begin to grow until you see the sprout appear, then give him two quarts at a time. If you mix some good beer with your liquorice water it will be well—be sure you give him moist food.

An approved cure for a Fistula.

Take two large handfuls of the right kind of arsesmart ; pound it, steep it in water all night, or as long ; and lay it on the fistula or pole evil, then clap your hand on it and keep it there till you find the warmth to come to your hand ; then take the arsesmart and bury it ; throw the water you steeped it in on the place, and as the arsesmart rots the malady or swelling will shrink, which has often been proved—you must do it several times.

Note. The right kind of arsesmart has a red stalk and bears a white flower—by tasting is hot on the tongue.

To judge of the age of a Horse.

There are seven outward characters by which to know the age of any horse ; as namely, his teeth, his hoofs, his tail, his eyes, his skin, his hair, and the bars of his mouth.

1st. If you want to know his age by his teeth, you must know that a horse has just forty teeth ; that is to say, six great wedge teeth above and six below on one side, and as many on the other, which makes twenty-four, and are called his grinders—then six above and six below in the forepart of his mouth, which are called gatherers, and make thirty six—then four tushes, one above and one below on each side, which is just forty.—Now the first year he has his foal teeth, which are only grinders and gatherers, but no tushes, and they are small, white and bright—the second year he changes his four foremost teeth, and they appear browner and bigger than the others—at three years old he changes his teeth next to them, and leaves no apparent foal's teeth before, except two on each side above and below, which are also bright

B 3 and

and small—at four years old he changes the teeth next to them and leaves no more foal's teeth but one on each side, above and below—at five years old his foremost teeth will all be changed, but then he has his tushes on each side complete, and the last foal's teeth which he cast ; those which come in their places will be hollow and have a little black speck in the midst, which is called the mark in the horse's mouth, and continues until he is eight years old—at six years old he putteth up his new tushes, near about which you will see growing a little circle of new and young flesh at the bottom of the tush ; besides, his tush will be white, small, short, and sharp—at seven years old all his teeth will have their perfect growth ; and the mark in the horse's mouth, before spoken of, will be plainly seen—at eight years old all his teeth will be full, smooth, and plain ; the black speck or mark being hardly discernable, and his tushes will be yellower than ordinary—at nine years his foremost teeth will be longer, yellower, and fouler than at younger years, and his tushes will be bluntish—at
ten

ten years, in the inside of his upper tush-
es there will be no holes at all that can be
felt with your fingers, and which, till
that age, can always be felt ; besides, the
temples of his head will begin to be
crooked and hollow—at eleven years of
age, his teeth will be exceedingly long,
very yellow, black and foul, only he will
cut even, and his teeth will stand directly
opposite, one against the other—at twelve
years old his teeth will be long, yellow,
black, and foul, but then his upper teeth
will over reach and hang over his nether
teeth—at thirteen years old his tushes
will be worn somewhat close to his chops,
if he be a much ridden horse, otherwise
they will be black, foul, and long.

2d. If a horse's hoof be rugged, and,
as it were, seamed one seam over the o-
ther, and manged, and if they be dry, foul,
and rusty, it is a sign of very old age ; as,
on the contrary, a smooth, moist, hollow,
and well rounding hoof, is a sign of his be-
ing young.

3d. If with your finger and thumb
you take your horse by the stern of the
tail close at the setting on by his buttock,

and feeling it hard there, and also if you feel betwixt your fingers and thumb, on each side of his tail, a joint stick out more than any other joint, of the bigness of an hazle-nut, then you may presume the horse is under ten years of age; but if his joints be all plain, and no such thing be felt, then he is above ten, and may be fifteen.

4th. If a horse's eyes be round, full, and staring from his head; if the pits over his eyes be filled, smooth and even with his temples, and no wrinkles either about his brow, or under his eyes, then the horse is young; if otherwise you see the contrary, it is a sign of old age.

5th. If you take up a horse's skin on any part of his body, betwixt your finger and thumb, and plucking it from the flesh, then letting it go again, it should suddenly return to the place from whence it came, and be smooth and plain, without wrinkling, then the horse is young and full of strength; but if being pulled up, it stands, and does not return to its former place, then he is very old, and his strength is wasted.

6th.

6th. If a horse, that is of any dark colour, shall grow grizly only above his eye-brows, or underneath his mane; or any horse of a whitish colour shall be mingled with either black or red hairs all over his body, then both are infallible signs of extreme old age.

7th. If the bars in his mouth be great, deep, and handle rough and hard, then is the horse very old; but if they be soft, shallow, and handle gently and tenderly, then is the horse young and full of vigor.

So much for the age of the horse.

The Shape of the Perfect Horse.

Head and legs like a stag; the ears and tail of a fox; the eyes of a vulture; the neck of a swan; shoulders like the blade of a knife; the back and breast of a lion; the buttocks of a ~~man~~, and the feet of an ass.

To make Hair smooth, sleek, and soft.

If you would make your horse's coat smooth, sleek, and soft and shining, keep him warm at the heart, for the least inward cold will make the hair stare.—

Cause him to sweat often, for that will raise up the dust and filth which makes his coat foul and hard ; then, when the horse is in the greatest sweat, with an old sword blade, or scythe blade, turning the edge towards the hair, scrape away all the white foam, sweat and filth, which will be raised up, and that will lay his coat and make it smooth ; and when you let him blood, rub him all over with some of it, and let it remain two or three days ; then curry and dress him well, and this will make the coat shine like glass.

*For the Bite of a Mad Dog, or the Bite
or Sting of Serpents.*

Take raw onions with green rue, a little salt, and some of the powder of the root of elecampane, sothern wood, wormwood, some cloves, of garlick and allum ; beat them together in a mortar, and mix them well. Apply it to the wound plaster-ways, and renew it as occasion may require.

For Brittle Hoofs.

Take hog's grease, dog's grease, and
turpen-

turpentine ; mix them together, and anoint the hoofs therewith ; dog's grease is an excellent thing for a brittle hoof.

A perfect drier of a green wound, or any other sore.

Take soap and unslacked lime, and mix them well together ; but before you lay it on, wash the wound or sore with sharp water ; apply it plaister-ways or anoint the sore. A marrow bone burnt and made into powder and strewed on a sore or wound, is a good drier.

For a Horse that hath gotten a stroke on the eye.

Take a little honey with a little grated ginger, mix them together, and put it into the horse's eye with a feather. Do this five or six mornings together.

How to take out and cure the Splint.

This disease comes on the front leg, and on the inside of the leg, from some sudden strain or wrench, and causes a small scale to fly off from the bone, between the knee and the pastern joint.—

Again, this splint fomented and grows to be large enough to be in the way of the other foot's passing. You must cast your horse and bind the three well legs together, and put him in a hole prepared for his shape, by the root of some small peach or apple tree; bind the lame leg fast to the tree, and with your knives, for one will not do, dissect the bone; and when you have taken out all the bone as flat as you can, put in the wound some blue stone powdered fine, mixed with lime, to stop the blood. Cleanse out the fractured bone and mangled flesh; then have a strong linen roller wrapped well around the leg, and sewed fast; let it stay on three days in cold weather; two will do in the warm season. When you take off the roller, cleanse all the bones and flesh that are affected, and with your tow and ointment laid on the wound, put on the roller as before directed. When you dress the second time, use the decoction of poke-root and chamber lye, and so continue until the cure is effected.— You may leave off the roller if it should not heal well. I have taken off thirteen
pieces

pieces of bone at one time, and made the leg sound, when before, the horse was very lame, and with much difficulty walked at all.

To kill Worms.

Take of urine half a pint, of rum one and an half gills, pepper and gun powder of each a large spoonful, shake all well together, and teem it down his throat drenchwise. I have heard it to be an absolute cure.

Observations relative to sundry accidents.

1. There is no unreasonable creature of pleasure subject to so many disastrous chances of fortune as the horse, and especially the running horse, both by reason of the multiplicity of diseases belonging unto them, as also the violence of their exercise, and therefore it behoveth every keeper to be armed with such observations as may discern mischiefs and those helps which may amend them when they happen.

2. *Observations for sickness and health.*

The first observation therefore that I would arm your keeper with, is to discern sickness from health ; as thus—If you find your horse in heaviness of countenance, extreme looseness, or costiveness, shortness of breath, abhorring food, or dry cough, staring hair, yellowness of the eyes and skin, feint or cold sweat, lying down or beating or looking back at his body, no shedding his coat, leanness, hidebound, and the like.—All these are apparent signs of distemperature or sickness.

3. *Observations from the dung.*

It is necessary that our keeper observe the horse's dung, for it is the best criterion to judge of an horse's inward parts, yet he must not judge it by a general opinion, but a private discourse with himself, how the horse has been fed, because food is the only thing ; as thus—If the dung be clear and of a pale whitish yellow complexion, hanging together without separation more than as the weight breaks it in falling, being neither so thin as to
run

run, nor so thick but it will flatten on the ground ; both in favour and substance resembling a sound man ordure ; then is the horse well fed. But if it be well coloured, yet fall from him in round knots, or pelts, and all his dung be alike, then it is a sign of foul food, and he hath either too much fodder, or has taken too much litter and too little corn. If his dung be in round pelts and blackish or brown, it shews inward heat in the body.

4. Observations from the Urine.

As the keeper hath thus a principal respect to the horse's dung, so he shall take some notes from the urine also ; and though they be not altogether so material as the other, because urine is a deceiver, yet it hath some true faces ; as thus—The urine which is of a pale yellowish colour, rather thick than thin, of strong smell. is a healthful urine ; but if you find any note or complexion, contrary to these, then in the horse is some imperfection ; as thus—If the urine be of an high and ruddy complexion, like blood, or inclining to it, then hath the horse either

had too sore heats, or been over-ridden. If the urine be of an high complexion, like old beer, then the horse is inflamed in his body and has taken some surfeit. If the urine carry a white foam on the top, it shews a weak back and consumption of strength. A green urine shews a consumption of the body. Urine, with bloody streaks, shews an ulcer in the kidneys. And a black thick cloudy urine, shews death and mortality.

5. Observation in Feeding.

Again ; your keeper must observe that if there be any food, or drink, or other nourishment, which he knows to be good for the horse, if the horse refuse to take it, he shall not violently thrust it upon him, but by gentle degrees and cunning enticements, in process of time, win him thereunto. When he is most hungry or thirsty, if he get but a bit or a cup full at a time it may increase to greater quantities.

6. Observation from the privy parts.

It is good that your keeper observe
his

his horse's testacles, if he be a stud ; for if they hang down long from his body, then is the horse out of lust and heart ; and is either sick of grease or other foul humours ; but if they be close couched up and lie hid in a very small space, then is the horse in health and good plight.

7. Observations from Sweating.

Your keeper must pay special regard in all his airing, heating, and all manner of exercise and motion whatsoever, to the sweating of his horse, and to the occasions of his sweating.—As, if a horse sweat upon little or no occasion, as walking, foot pace, or standing still in the stable, or the like, it is then apparent the horse is feint, foul fed, and wants exercise ; but if upon good occasion, as strong heats and the like he sweats, and if his sweat is white, frothy, and like soap suds, then is the horse inwardly foul, and is in want of exercise ; but if the sweat be black, and, as it were, only water thrown upon him, then is the horse in good condition.

A

*A medicine for a Cold that is not the
Glanders.*

Take two spoonsful of pepper well beaten, two spoonsful of mustard; four spoonsful fresh butter, four roasted onions, very soft, and cut very small; then take two spoonsful of clecampane made into fine powder; mingle all these together, and make them into balls with fresh butter, and give the horse three balls at a time—nine balls given at three times will cure him so as to enable you to travel with him.

*An excellent Receipt for the Botts or
Worms.*

Take the soft downy hair that grows in the ears of the horse, which you clip away when you trim him, and a good quantity of the short tuft that grows on the top of his forehead, underneath the foretop, mix them well with two quarts of good oats, give them to the horse to eat, and there is not any thing that will kill worms more assuredly.

*An infallible help for the Stone, or Pain
of Urine.*

Make a strong decoction of clean peeled onions and parsley boiled in a quantity of water, three times over, to a half pint; add a large spoonful of molasses, and a spoonful of powder of egg-shells well searched, and give it to the horse to drink, and repeat for several mornings if the complaint be severe.

For a violent Cold.

Take half a pint of good sharp vinegar, and as much fresh butter, stew them together, and add to it an ounce and a half of brown sugar in fine powder; give it the horse, and stir him a little afterwards, which is exceedingly good.

An excellent Scouring when others fail.

Take four ounces of sweet butter, two ounces of castile soap, beat them well together, then add to them two spoonfuls of hemp seed, bruised, and one spoonful of annised bruised; an ounce of sugar candy, and a spoonful of rosin finely powdered; work all these into a kind of paste,
and

and give it the horse in the form of pills, immediately after he is rode, or stirred, or is warmed, in order that the grease or foulness within him be stirred up.

A Water very precious for Sore Eyes.

Take a pint of snow, or spring water, and dissolve into it half an ounce of white vitriol; wash the horse's eyes three or four times, and the effect will be great.

A perfect cure for a Strain.

Take a live cat, wild or tame, and cut off her head and tail; split her open, and clap her hot bowels and all upon the strained part, and remove it not for forty eight hours, and the effect will be great.

An approved cure for the Scratches, or any thing of that nature.

Take eight ounces of hog's lard; brimstone, lime, and gunpowder, of each three ounces; eight ounces of soft soap, and of soot as much as will suffice to bring the rest to a salve; boil the lard and soap together, pound the others to a powder, and mix all together to make a
black

black ointment, and anoint the sores once a day after they are cleansed and made raw.

For a Farcy or Mange, Scab or Leprosy in the Mane, or otherwise.

First, let blood, then take a quart of urine, or vinegar; rub in it four ounces of good tobacco, then set it on embers where it may simmer, but not boil, and let it stew for twelve hours; strain it out, and with this water wash the infected place, wheresoever, it may be, and it is a certain remedy.

To cure the Scratches.

Take soft soap and salt and mix them well together; apply it to his feet and keep them dry; bind a cloth about them, and it will cure.

Another for the same.

Take a small quantity of verdigrease, the same of red lead, as also of soap; mix these together, and apply it plaister-wise, keeping it on three days and nights. You must cut the hair close, and keep the feet dry.

Another

Another for the same.

Take verdigrease and burnt allum, mix them together and apply it—keep the horse dry.

For a Horse that is mangy.

Take a gallon of strong well worked cyder, a pound of tobacco stalks, half a pound of allum, a pint of salt, and a little mercury, (boil it well, and then put the mercury in;) the day before, bleed the horse and curry him well down, then dress him and wash the manger with scalding water, and smoke the saddle with allum or brimstone, burnt hay, or straw.

How to lay a wound open, and how to miss veins.

When you cut open a sore, lay it draining at the bottom, a little lower; be sure always to miss the master vein; if it be lengthways of the body, cut under the vein; if it be a sore upon the leg, and lies over the vein, then cut it sideways of the vein right up and down. If the sore happens to be hollow a great length, cut
a hole

a hole at the lowest place, put your finger in under the vein, and when it is past the vein, upwards, as far as it will go, cut at your finger's end another hole, and if you see occasion, turn your finger to another place, and at your finger's end cut again; if you chance to cut a vein, put in a piece of hare's skin with the wool, as this will stop the bleeding.

For a Stub, or any other hurt in or about the foot.

Take bees wax, pitch, hog's grease, (and turpentine a little before you take it off the fire) boil them in an earthen pot, and stir them well together; make the wound clean, and pour it in hot; stuff the place with tow dipped in this mixture, and it will heal in a short time.

To cleanse any wound, old or new.

Take elder roots, beat them to pieces, and boil them with honey. It is good to cleanse any old or new sore; but take this for a general rule, that before you dress any wound about a horse, wash it clean with vinegar, and then dress it with your salve. Approved. To

To stop bleeding at the Nose.

The chief cause thereof is the thinness of the vein in the head. Bleed him in both plate veins, then wind a twisted band of wet hay about his neck from the ears to the breast, lightly, and throw water thereon until you see the blood stopped or stanch'd.

For a Horse soal-beated by going without Shoes.

First, pare him close towards the toe of his hoof, and with a penknife cut a hole through the bottom of it, half an inch from the toes, right over the vein, and let it bleed one fourth of a pint, then see on his shoes hollow within the feet; boil tar, tallow and turpentine together, and pour it into his foot or feet hot, and stuff wool or tow after it. To make it stay in, you may put flat sticks between his shoes and his hoof, and it will quickly cure.

For a swelling under the jaws when a Horse hath a strangling.

For a swelling of this sort, take nothing else but bacon grease, and anoint it;
if it

if it be hard, it will suddenly soften it by twice anointing, and when it is full ripe let it out. Some burn the swelling with a candle before they anoint, which causes it to break the sooner. Let it out with a penknife ; when it is clean out put white salt in it ; lay it draining with all advantages, as much as you can. If there be a sore in any other place, rot it with bacon grease, and open it and heal it up with green ointment, the method for making which you have laid down in this book. You must be careful of the veins, and a cure will soon be effected.

For a Film in the Eye of a Horse.

Take a piece of very salt beef, dry it in an oven, and beat it to a powder. Take as much liquorice stick, dry them well, beat them to a fine powder, and searse it through a cloth, blow the powder into his eye or eyes once a day, and it will take off the film after being tried three or four times. If a rheum or humour attend the eye at the same time, dip a little flax into some melted rosin, and lay it into the hole of the horse's eye, when it will be removed.

I have been told that this is very good, but never tried it.

A true Scouring for a hide-bound Horse.

If the skin of the horse cleave to his ribs, we say he is hide-bound; and if the hair stand staring upright, and will not lie smooth, and does not fill well, it is then judged he is surfeited, foul, and out of health. To cure all these at one or two trials, and to make your beast thrive, give him the following scouring medicine:—Take one ounce of aloes, and beat them to a powder; put it into a pint of butter made into four or five balls; roll the balls into as much of the powder of jalap as will lie upon them; wash down the balls with a pint and a half of strong beer, or well worked cyder made blood warm, and let him fast four or five hours after; then give a mask of bursted or scalded oats and warm water to drink. For two or three days use him moderate, and keep dry in the meantime. .

For the Ringbone.

Take quick or unslacked lime newly
from

from the kiln, and well burnt. This you may know by its lightness. Beat it into a fine powder, and lay it a good thickness all over the swelled part; bind it on fast with a strong linen cloth made fast about the foot with a yarn string; then put the horse immediately on his feet for some time, as has been mentioned, and take him out and unbind his foot, and the ring-bone will be killed with the burning of the lime in the water; then manage as before directed, and it will heal it up.

For Fretting or Gripping in a Horse's Belly.

This disease makes the horse tumble and wallow with all four feet upwards, and he has a griping wind in the gut; some will swell as though they would burst, and endangers the breaking of their bladder—in this case they cannot dung. To remedy this, take a quart of cold beef brine or pork, put it in a horn, and give it cold; afterwards, anoint your arm and hand with fresh butter, and rake him to give all the ease you can. Then take a large onion, and peel and cut into many
slits,

slits, thin it well in salt ; make a ball of butter to contain the onion within, and anoint your hand and arm with the butter, and run up the onion, butter and all ; there leave it ; then tie his tail as close up to his rump as you can with a cord ; then between his hind legs to a girth to keep the onion and butter within. Lead him about for half an hour, untie his tail that all may purge out freely, prick him in the mouth the first thing you do the next morning, and give him this comfortable drink, viz. one ounce of aloes, a quarter of a pint of wine vinegar with a pint and a half of strong beer, or well worked cyder mixed together, and made blood warm ; (to be taken fasting) afterwards food him with scalded oats, or the like, and warm water for two days, or the day he takes the medicine.

To heal a navel gall, sore back or setfast.

Take one fourth of a pint of fish oil, and as much verdigrease as half a walnut, beat it well, and put it away for your use, it will heal navel gall, setfast or sore back, suddenly—flies keep at a distance from this ointment.

A

A scouring drink.

When you let a horse blood, save the blood, put it in salt and stir it together that it may not clod, and give it him as a drench, fasting, give him warm water once after—blood of another horse will do.

For Brittle Hoofs.

Anoint them with an equal portion of dog's grease, tar and turpentine, stewed together ; the turpentine put in, just before taken off the fire—it will make them tough and strong.

To cure the Kernels under an horse's throat suddenly.

First sear them with a candle, then take some butter, and lay a piece of red cloth, rub it well in, and not long after the knot or knots will be gone ; if his nose run it will stop ; at the loss of the kernels anoint the knots once a day, for a week—in time of his cure, if it be in summer, let him go out, if in winter keep up.

For an horse or cow that make red water.

Take a red herring, well dried, with a
hard

hard roe, by some termed the rose of a fish ; cut it as small as you can and steep it in a quart of well-worked cyder or strong beer ; give it the beast lukewarm, drench ways—repeat if needful.

How to boil the charge of Soap and Brandy to a salve.

This charge you must boil slowly until it appears like a white salve ; then lay it on hot with a flat stick. It will make a horse swell much, but in a few days the swelling will assuage. In five or six days take one gill of brandy to a small quantity of the best kind of soap, for a horse much bruised or swelled in the head or body with beating himself, or the like—let blood in this case, in those veins where you see most most cause, and as discretion shall teach ; then apply the charge of soap and brandy, warm, all over the swelling, with a flat stick, and heat it well in with a hot iron—let him stand in the stable at the time of cure.

To cure the Glanders, running at the nose, colds, rheum, &c.

First, observe this always, when you give him oats, rub them clean and mix some honey with them ; continue to do this till he leaves off running at the nose. This is an excellent cordial to disperse the phlegm ; and also purge the head and brain ; and purify the blood ; it vents evil humors ; causes a good digestion, and frees the horse from glanders or running at the nose, &c.

Of the diseases in the eyes—watery, blood shot, or dim ; inflammations, web or haw.

There are many diseases which belong to the eyes, all of which have their signs and names ; as touching that which is watery, blood-shotten, dim, moon stricken or inflamed. They have all one cure, which is ; take wormwood and the gall of a bull, beat it in a mortar, strain it, and anoint the horse's eyes therewith—it is an approved remedy. But for a wart, pearl, pin or web, which are evils that grow in or about the eyes ; to take them
off

off take the juce of the herb wood ditney, wash his eyes therewith, and it will waste the disorder away.

A cure for a Cough, Cold, or Wheezing, in man or beast.

Take onions, bake them in their skins until they are quite soft, then take the insides of them and add fresh butter and fine salt, give it for five or six mornings fasting, rolled up in balls—a man may take it, fasting, in way of food; it is said to good for hoarseness.

Another for a Dry Cough.

Take forty grains of black pepper, four or five roots of horse radish, six heads of common garlic, pound them together with five ounces new butter, work all altogether and make them into balls; give one every morning, fasting, until the cure is made, and wash them down with beer or cyder. Give no food for some time after.

A good medicine for a Wind Gall, Sinew Strain, Blood Spavin, or Splint.

First shave off the hair, then have one
eighth

‘eighth of an ounce of Spanish flies mixed with any thing proper ; spread it on the grieved part and hitch up the horse eight or ten hours until it is done working ; next morning squeeze the sore, but take care not to break the skin. If you think one dressing not sufficient, dress again with another ; supply, and do as before directed. Lay it then on the grievance ; two or three days after anoint with fresh butter or neats’ foot oil.

How to make the Powder of Honey.

Take as much unslacked lime as you think fit, pound it into powder, and take as much honey as will mix it well together like stiff paste ; then make it into a thick paste, put it into a hot oven or fire, and let it abide there until it be baked or burnt red ; take it out, and when cold pound it to fine powder, and use it as occasion may require—this will dry, heal, or skin, to admiration.

For the Founder in the Body.

First, if you find him lame, bleed in all four of his feet, and give this drench—
One

One ounce of aloes, boil them in three pints of spring or running water until it comes to a quart, then add one gill of molasses, as much soft soap, and half a gill of yeast; stir them well together, and give it the horse blood warm; ride or drive him a mile out, then give him the powder of elecampane, two ounces of flour of brimstone, roll them up into a ball with butter and honey, wash them down with good beer, or well worked cyder until he is fully recovered. Let his food be clean and comfortable; give him cordials made of wine and honey, and he will recover remarkably.

An exceeding good Drench for Botts or Worms, or a Foul Stomach.

Take an earthen pot and make a hole in the bottom; stop it with a spile and put a little straw in it; take five or six lumps of the white dung of a hen, three pints of good ashes, and as much chimney soot; put these into the pot with two quarts of hot water; cover it up and let it stand one hour; take out the spile and draw off the liquor; take a pint with one gill

gill of hog's lard, give it to the horse blood warm—this will cleanse the stomach and kill the worms, and cause him to rope at the mouth abundantly. This receipt is not for a general drench, but for extreme cases.

*How to make Black Ash Ley for curing
Ulcers, Pole-evils, Fistulas, &c.*

'Take the bark and tops of black ash, and burn them on a clean place to ashes; put them into some vessel with a hole and spile in it; put a little straw in the vessel and the ashes upon it; pour on hot water, cover it up, and let it stand for three or four hours, then draw it off; if it be not very slippery, put it on the ashes again. You may either boil or let it stand some time, then draw it off and put it away in a bottle for use. This ley made warm and put into an ulcer or fistula, will search, cleanse and heal it to admiration.

For Botts or Worms.

Take as much red percipitate as will lay on the edge of a dollar; work it up
into

into pills with sweet butter, and give it to the horse. This will have a good effect.

For the Stone.

Take a quart of clear strong cyder and set it over the fire, then take two onions, cut them small and put them in; let it boil awhile, then take and strain it out; give it the horse blood warm. Do this as often as occasion may require, and it will cure.

For the Bloody Flux.

Take the herb called Shepherd's Purse, tanner's bark and fennel seed, (which may be had at the apothecary's) bruise them well and boil them in a quart of old cyder or wine. Give these to the horse blood warm, and repeat if required.

*Another for the Stone, or for a Horse that
can't piss*

Take strong beer and put it in a half gallon vessel; then get some horse radish and wash and bruise it well; put it all in the vessel and cover it up so that nothing can penetrate, for twenty-four hours, then
squeeze

squeeze and strain it out, and give it the horse blood warm. Repeat for several mornings if required.

For a Horse that pisses blood.

Take a quart of new milk and put into liquorice, anniseed, garlic, butter, and honey, of each one ounce, well bruised together, and give them to the horse as a sovereign help. Boil honey to a thick salve, and it is an excellent remedy for many inward diseases. Box-tree leaves and hemp seed beaten to powder, and sulphur of brimstone mixed with oats, is an exceeding good thing to give a horse for the digestion of humours, keeping him clean, and from worms.

For the Mad Itch.

First bleed in the neck, then take strong lie and vinegar, and boil them ; add gun-powder and copperas, and make it very strong ; then tie a cloth to a stick and wash the horse. This is said never to fail in curing. A wash of sour butter, milk and chimney soot mixed together, has cured.

For the Strangling.

Take a quart of new milk and put a quarter of a pound of sugar into it; give it your horse six mornings, and let his food be warm and comfortable, such as scalded oats, or a mixture of meal and bran scalded, and give him warm water to drink.

For Sinews that are stiff and much bruised.

Take a pint of soft soap and put it in a quart of strong ale or beer, and stew it until it becomes as thick as a salve; then reserve it, and when you see cause anoint the sinews and joints therewith.

For Sore Eyes.

The juice of onions is excellent to wash sore eyes with; it takes away dimness, mists, clouds and spots, if used in the beginning. If dropped in the ears it is good against deafness, noise, or ringing in them; the juice mixed with oil and the juice of penny royal is good against all burnings with fire and gun-powder, and heals wounds made by gun shot.

How

How to burn Salt.

Take a good quantity of fine salt and lap it up hard in a wet cloth ; then put it in a hot fire and burn it to a red coal ; take it out and open it, and there will be in the middle a white core ; beat that core to powder and put it in some clear cyder ; shake, and let it settle again ; pour off the clear, and wash the eye once a day ; after washed, put some of the thick into the corners of the eye, and it is a certain remedy for a pearl-pin or spot. The powder of flint finely searched, and blowed through a quill, or the powder of oyster shells, is good.

For the Canker in the Eye.

First bleed in the temple vein, then take burnt allum and green copperas, and bake them together on some stone or iron ; powder them, and add as much honey as will bring them to an ointment, and anoint the sore with a feather, and it will kill the canker. N. B. The yolks of eggs and good vinegar thickened with wheat or rye meal, is an extraordinary cure for any wound in the foot or elsewhere.—

White oak acorn cups dried and beat to a powder, and given in bran, will stop running humours in the belly; or wet bran with allum water will have the same effect.

To cure Blindness.

Take the shells of six eggs, clean them from the inward thin skin, lay them between two clean smooth stones on hot embers, cover up the stones very close, let them lie till the shells are well dried, and beat the shells to a fine powder; searse it well through a fine lawn rag, and, with a quill, blow it in the eye that has the pin web or film, or any thickness or foulness. Do this morning or evening, as occasion may require.

For the Tetter.

A tetter is a filthy kind of ulcer, similar to a canker, only it is more knotty and does not spread, but remains mostly in one place, and often it remains between the skin and the flesh like a knotted farcy, and will not break. The cure, according to the opinion of ancient farriers, is to make

make a strong lie of old urine, good ashes, and green copperas, and bathe the knots therewith.

For a Sinew Strain.

Take a quart of milk, set it on the fire, and when it boils, put as much salt in it as will turn it to a hard curd; then clap it on hot to the strain, and bind it; renew it in twelve hours, and repeat as occasion requires. Wash or bathe the strain in warm vinegar before you put on the curd.

To cure a wound made with shot, gunpowder, lime, or fire.

Take warm urine, or olive oil, and bathe and wash the sore; and to kill the flies, take cream and olive oil beaten together and anoint the sore; when it is raw, spread upon the wound cream and chimney soot mixed together, and dust on some of the powder of honey and lime—repeat until the wound be healed up sound. Turpentine, eggs, and saffron beaten together will make a fine salve. Shoemaker's wax, yolks of eggs, and flower and
honey

honey mixed together, is a good plaister for a wound.

For bones out of joint.

First swim your horse in deep water; if that does not bring the joint in place, cast your horse on his back, and put some soft ropes below his footlocks, then draw him up by his legs so that his back just touches the ground; draw the grieved leg higher than the rest till the weight of his body makes the joint shoot right again, which will be known by the crack it makes. Then gently loosen him and help him up, and let blood in the plate vein, or master vein, in the inside of the thigh. Anoint the grievance with ointment for broken bones, or with the oil of mandrakes, or the oil of swallows; each of which are of great virtue.

Of gelding Colts or Old Horses.

Gelding is so common a practice, that there appears no great occasion to enlarge thereon. I would advise no unskilful hand to undertake any thing of the kind, lest he bring disgrace to himself, and kill
the

the horse. To skilful practitioners I recommend the use of the true and genuine British oil, to be poured into the holes as soon as the castration is performed, and more especially for aged horses; and use train oil to supple the cuds. By thus using, you may cut any age without danger, The dregs of the oil is best.

For costiveness in the body.

Take rye straw, cut it fine, and scald it well with hot water; mix it well with rye meal or bran, and let the horse eat it as hot as he can—this is a speedy remedy.

How to make the Oil of Red Cedar.

Get the heart of red cedar and split it into very small splints; put them into a pot as full as it can be stowed, then take a board and bore it full of holes, and put it over the pot; get a vessel and put it into the ground as large as the mouth of the pot; turn the pot upside down with the board between the two, upon the vessel that is set in the earth; bank it well all around and make a fire at the bottom of the pot, and so continue it until the cedar

burnt to a cinder, or coal ; the oil will drop through the holes of the board into the vessel which is set in the earth. This oil being heated well in with a hot iron, drives back any swelling, such as fistulas ; and it is good for strains when mixed with other molifying or weaker oils, heated in as above directed.

Of Diseases incident to Mares, and of the Barrenness of the Womb.

The only disease incident to the womb of mares, as far as our farriers can judge, is barrenness, which may proceed from divers causes, as through intemperance of the matrix ; being too hot and fiery, or too cool and moist, or too dry ; or else too short or too narrow, or having the neck thereof turned awry, or by means of some obstruction or stoppage in the matrix ; or that the mare is too fat or too lean, and divers other similar causes. Now, the cure thereof, according to old farriers, is to take a good handful of leeks and beat them in a mortar with five or six spoonsfull of good wine ; then put to it twelve Spanish flies, or blister flies ; strain them
all

all together with a sufficient quantity of water, and serve the mare therewith for two days together by pouring the same into her nature with a glyster pipe, made for that purpose, and at the end of three days next following, offer the horse to her that should cover her, and after she is covered, wash her nature twice with cold water,

For Broken Bones.

First sling your horse so that he may hang and scarcely bear any weight on his limb that is broken. Always have him the highest at the lame end, so that he may rest most upon the sound end or members. When he is thus slung, set the bone in its right place, and when done bathe it well in warm vinegar, or with spirits of wine, and wrap it close about with unwashed wool pulled directly from the sheep's back, binding it on with a good linen roller first soaked in oil and vinegar. See that your roller be smooth and plain; lay upon it more wool dipped in oil and vinegar, then splint with three broad splints bound at both ends with

strong twine ; in that case, keep the horse for forty days, and do not move it above three times in twenty days, unless it shrinks and needs fresh dressing. Always keep it as straight as possible, and pour oil and vinegar once a day through the splints. At the end of forty days, if you find the bones to be knitt, loosen him that he may bear a little on the lame leg ; if he tread firm, let him quite loose, and anoint the sore with soft grease.

For a Farcy.

Take three quarts of strong beer and dissolve it in eight ounces of stone or shell lime ; give it the horse in two drinks, one half thereof at a time in two days.

For a Ringbone.

The description of this disease is given in the preceding pages, and the remedies are laid down for its cure, although some grossly err in saying that there is no cure. If the calamity of a ring bone does not spread itself below the coronet of the hoof, and is hard and bony, you may then take it out by applying a caustic thus ;
shave

shave off the hair close, then apply the caustic made of stone lime or shell, and soft soap, and let it lie on not more than twenty-four hours; in that, or less time, if the caustic be good, it will penetrate to the root of the ring bone, and come clean out in fifteen or sixteen days. In the mean time keep some of your suppling and drawing salve to it; also keep it clean from filth and dirt, and when the ringbone is out still apply your healing salves, and wash the wound with soap suds, or lime, or allum water, dressing it once in twenty-four hours. If you see proud flesh arise, as it will, scald it off with butter, and salt or burnt allum, or any of your eating powders. Thus do with care, and there is no doubt of a cure. A ring bone at first coming is easily cured, sometimes by a blister only.— If it should continue to grow, then fire gently and apply a blister plaister or two; when they are dry, make a plaister of rye or oatmeal, poultice-ways, with neat's foot oil and vinegar, bind it on secure with a yarn string, and it will cure.

A Remedy for Fevers.

I have been credibly informed, that bark of the white asp tree, boiled well in running water, and given as a drench, is a remedy to stop fevers.

Thoughts on the system of a Horse.

As I have been asked concerning the anatomy of a horse, I give every man his choice to call the joints and veins by what name he thinks proper, because many wiser men have wrote on this subject, and have given different names, because every man understands his own language best. But I have thought that the horse is made of different materials to what some people think, from the usage they give them—for it is plain they are neither brass nor steel—sugar nor salt. On the one hand, some do not give exercise necessary—but on the other, they abuse them as though they were neither flesh nor bone. Let me admonish you reader to advise temperance in usage, and in feeding; when you exercise be careful, for there is great danger in overcharging the stomach, and
by

by that means stop the great missionary of the whole frame, which opens the great door of destruction—for the frame of the horse is certainly, next to man, one of the most stupendous works of Omnipotence. Anatomy discovers in it ten thousand marks of wisdom and goodness towards man, which I have no room to mention here, nor indeed is it possible for any finite being to describe the geometrical accuracy with which the author of nature has formed every part of its fabrick. However, as I sincerely wish, that all who are honored with these curious and wonderful wrought frames, may possess them in health and pleasure; and long experience having demonstrated that this cannot be attained without temperance and right exercise, for I consider the frame as a system of tubes and glands, or in a more rustick manner of phrase, a large bundle of pipes and strainers; every part of the frame, all the bowels, muscles, tendons and ligaments are composed by a conjunction of countless numbers of the pipes and strainers: i. e. of arteries,

a 7

veins

veins, nerves and glands. These innumerable vessels disposed in proper order and filled with suitable food or juices, are by divine appointment to maintain while life lasts, a continual action and motion; the stomach and bowels are continually labouring to digest; i. e. grind or reduce the food into a kind of mith called chyle—this carried by numbers of little pipes into the blood vessels is there, by the unceasing of the heart and arterics, converted into blood and circulated through all the parts of the body, to repair the constantly wearing solids, to recruit the ever wasting fluids, and to furnish a seasonable and friendly supply to the ceaseless consumption of nature. From this sketch of the body and its great and noble powers, it plainly appears that two things are principally and plainly necessary and essential to good health, and sufficient strength of the vessels and a free circulation of the fluids; the vessels must have strength sufficient to convert the food into wholesome blood, and urge it on with vigour, and the blood must have a proper consistence

sistence to yield to the action of the vessels, and circulate freely to preserve the body in this natural and healthy state, is an important task indeed, and which infinite wisdom has confined chiefly to temperance and moderate exercise; the one allows us to give such food only as is wholesome to supply the demands of nature; the other gives such firmness to the fibres as to enable them to digest, and change the food into fit nourishment and convey it into different parts of the body, so inconceivably numerous and complicated, though they be very minute and delicate, so wonderful is the wisdom and goodness of God in the disposition of them, that they would seldom be disordered were we but duly temperate and attentive, to have a proper regard to those great duties, without which the most sovereign medicines in nature will not have virtue sufficient to preserve them in health any length of time. There are proper measures in feeding and exercise that must be attended to, if you would wish to have your horses healthy, sound and of long life; for I have

have found moderate exercise and regularity in feeding to be a great physician. Attend well to the order of your horse's body in travelling or severe exercise, for if the before mentioned parts have not their proper motion, your beast is in danger, and cannot perform the proper services which nature has qualified him for. As also observe the dung and urine, as laid down in this book, and if you find them to tally with the descriptions, moderate exercise will not harm your beast. I have found that soaking or wet food is very fine for keeping the body open; and nitre and saltpetre for the urine. These two parts well attended to are of great use. But, alas! must I mourn that the poor horse is so often torn with whips and spurs, and stripes, so unmercifully? And you, poor man, who neither thinks nor cares for this abuse, know that you must appear before the Lord to answer for this usage. Give ear ye lofty hills and towering mountains! and some lawful witness make. Ye flinty rocks pour forth your sorrows for the poor horse's sake, for it would make the hardest heart

moan

moan to hear the postilion's curses and the crack of his whip—the waggoner too will exercise his lash and frequently use the jack screw. I have thought the following lines not to be inapplicable to my present subject :

Cry out ye hills and dales without remorse,
To see the turf preparing for the horse;
Some barb'rous lashes, and the heat so long.
In sight of God these must be wrong.
To see them whipped from the start,
Which causes some to break their heart;
Your folly you will see at last,
When the horse is dead and your day is past.
O, ye wretched hard hearted men, behold,
The horse's value is like fine gold;
Although the fox you oft' times chase,
It tends to shorten the horse's days.
You farmers too, I'd wish to give a sketch,
You care not what he suffers so you get rich.
Tho' the poor creatures speak not to you,
You may understand—you are cruel too.

But to proceed. I have sometimes lamented the vast sufferings in this and other parts, by the generality of people letting those advanced in age starve to death, and by often giving them to some cruel person because they are of no use.

Those persons more than starve them to death, for their cruelty will not permit them to lie long enough to die, before they help them up, and ride or work them above their strength. Do not be offended with me if I should say, that it is a mercy of God that he does not rise in judgment and deprive such of their middle aged horses ; nor take umbrage at what I have concluded might be pleasing in the sight of the Deity. If the beef of the horse was as much use to us for food, in this part of the world, as it is in some others, it would be productive of better attendance. In the first place it would prevent a deal of sufferings, and afford relief to the hungry. I hope you do not think that I am a fool, that I would eat my horse after he has travelled so long, my burthen borne, and my abuse received. True, sir ; but look at your ox and milch cow ; they, perhaps have received abuse which ought to put you to the blush, and yet you have subsisted on them and partaken of their flesh, and indulged yourself with butter derived from the milk of the cow ; and yet you can eat
unmindful

unmindful of conscience, because they part in the hoof and chew their cud. But, sirs, if you stand upon that part of the commandment, recollect those which incline to mercy, and then your horse will not suffer by abuse. If it were customary to eat horse beef, we might have better beef than we now eat; for I have been informed by those who have used it, that it is sweeter and more juicy than other kind. Pardon me for being thus free in my thoughts, as I am sure that when you take them into consideration, I will be thought perfectly justifiable.

A Thought on Worms.

There are different kinds of worms.—That which I call the truncheon or bott worm, appears of no importance, but it is as hard to kill as the roots of pride. The signs are—first look under the upper lip, and there you will perceive their appearance. If they are at a degree of height, the lip next to the teeth will be very lumpy and puffy. If very dangerous, the lumps will look angry as though stuff were in them, and the horse will sometimes

sometimes turn up his lip similar to the stud when smelling the scent of the female ; and at times have a dry cough, beat his belly with his hind feet or legs, switch his tail, and stamp when not interrupted by the flies ; looking back at his side, and sometimes rubbing his breach or tail close up, and frequently wallowing on the ground. Thus much for the symptoms of worms in the horse. There are various kinds of worms other than the before-mentioned, such as the stomach worm, and taper worm, by some called the grub worm ; and the black headed and gut worm. The latter kind of worms are nothing more than plagues that prevent the horse from thriving. The truncheon seldom hinders the horse from thriving, but the fatter he is, the more danger, especially when over exercised and heated within ; because the truncheon finds the climate too hot for his residence, and begins to cut to get cool, or to press his way up to the swallow and then choke him. The signs are different ; they sometimes die without much, if any complaint ; at others, stop short in travelling

velling, lie down and beat themselves, striving to lie on the back with the feet upwards, turn up the lip, sometimes scouring in the belly, and stinking breath with food working out of the nostrils; death, in such cases, is inevitable.—When these and the like symptoms appear, the first thing you should do is to bleed in the mouth, and if he lick up his blood it may be of service, while you prepare a pint of molasses or honey with a quart of new milk just from the cow; warm them both together, pour the mixture down his belly, and gently walk him fifteen minutes, then give him a pint of raw linseed oil, (raw oil is best, but boiled will do) and with a pint more anoint the horse's body, all over, from the shoulders to the fundament, rubbing well in with the hand, and walk him about gently, if you can. These directions, made use of in time, will save the horse,—they will not kill, but will expell the worm from its intention to suck the sweet substance, and the oil will purge them out, or move them from their dangerous station to some other; for there is no remedy for killing these

these horrid creatures in the beast. If men would use right steps in time, damage of this kind might be greatly hindered by forcing colts from the first year old to drink meat liquor, or the washing of meat, fish soaking water, hard cyder, or swill, having the whole of them mixed together in a tub or barrel; as their greasy substance and sour nature has a tendency on the bowels to keep them from securing their hold, or breeding so extensively as to eat, or to harm the bowels, or choke the horse, as they often do.

A thought on the origin or breed of Worms.

As the truncheon, or botts, has, and ever will have the uppermost dread on my mind, I shall give my thoughts about the breeding of them, as I have not seen any thing written upon them in the different books I have perused, though I have heard them disputed upon. Some say the horse has a small issue under the throat, where the fly lays the knit to hatch, & when it does, it creeps into the throat and the beast swallows it down, and from thence it becomes a worm or worms. Others, that
the

the horse, by nipping his legs, gathers the knits in his mouth & swallows them down, and the knit hatching in his bowels produces the worm or worms. These, and the like, are the opinions of some wise men; but I am about to give a sketch of my own, although I have not the wisdom of the learned. I will say, in answer to their thoughts, that the issue of the throat is not to be found by the most minute eye, or the keenest glass; and that of the knit being eaten by the beast, may be easily contradicted by looking at the number of horses that die with the truncheons who have never had a fly to lay a knit upon them, for the fly will not resort the stable; and you will find such horses to be more subject to death by truncheons than the horse that is exposed to the field and fly both. It is certain, that the fat horse is in more danger than the lean; and when the fat horse is exercised to raise heat in his body, then it is that the worm wants air, or a cooler climate. I find the colt to be foaled with them as with other worms. It is most certain that the truncheons turn to the fly, for when
the

the horse dies by them, or any death whatever, they have more or less of the venomous worm in their system, and the beast often dungs them when in health; thus they work like a muck, or by some called a rich worm, into the ground, and there they hatch as other insects do. The fly makes the knit, and a certain something hatches out of it, but I have not been so fortunate as to find it out yet, but think I shall. If the fly only do damage under the throat, tar and stinking oil will keep them from that part; if the legs, the same will do. You might scrape or clear the nits from them, or the other parts of the horse, and thus frequently save his life; but of this I leave you to judge. I have found that some are mistaken in the truncheon in another way, that is, when the gall overflows and has a tendency on the caul fat, and often on the paunch of the beast, and eat it, like the truncheon, almost up. When this complaint takes place, death is inevitable. But I think, by using medicine to cleanse the stomach, and bleeding in proper time, and taking notice of the blood more than ordinary

nary for the symptoms of the gall, trying the blood, in a glass, from thence you may see what state the blood is in, by the coolness of the weather, if it stands twenty or thirty minutes, for it must be cool before you can judge, and thus you may find the water and blood to separate.—For your judgment, if you find more than from one half to two-thirds to be water, the blood then wants bracing or repairing with calomel, antimony, barks, bitters, sulphur, rosin, and some lime, which is very good. If you find considerable of the yellow and greenish eyes standing round the glass on the blood, then there is a fulness of the gall. To remove this, bleed, and give aloes, red pepper, sulphur, saltpetre, or nitre, yellow poplar root bark, sassafras root bark, dried and powdered well, burnt oyster shells put in water for their drink, some wormwood, southern wood, some rue, mint, horse radish, and the like of the same nature. To judge of the quantity for the simples, you must be acquainted with them and the nature of the beast, so that he does not eat enough to hurt himself.

And the quantity of medicine to be given, you may judge from the dose to suit yourself—as much as is common to make three or five doses for a man, give in one to the horse; and when you buy the drugs or medicine from the apothecary, it is his business to inform you of the necessary quantity to make a dose, and to show you the danger, if any, and how to administer the same. But if you find the settled blood at the bottom of the glass, more than the above-mentioned quantity, and it be very black and thick, then is the blood too strong, and the beast in danger of the humour which may break out of the blood—such as the button, or pocky farcy, or mange, leprosy, mad itch, frenzy fits, blindness, or the like; thus you must reverse the thing, and thin away the blood as quick as you can with glauber salts, allum, pumpkins, or water mellow, or the seeds of either of them boiled, clecāpaneroot, horse radish, boiled flaxseed, and feed with them in bran of rye, and bleed freely. If you find the blood to have much water on the top, of a cloudy chocolate colour, death will shortly follow.

follow. Mind to acquaint yourself well with the nature of bleeding, for in some cases the observations of the blood is your chief guide to find out the complaint; for sometimes I have been called upon to see a horse when I have had no knowledge of the symptoms, for the whole frame was alike, and the horse would show no signs of sickness or pain in one part more than another; then the blood drawn in the glass, and making close observations, is of great use in these cases, and cannot be done well without.

*An Indian Cure for old Ulcerous sore
legs of Men and Beasts.*

Take sassafras leaves, either green or dry, in winter or summer, and lay them on the sores, also make a poultice thereof with milk and hog's lard, and apply it to the wound, renewing it as occasion may require. Remember when the poultice is off, to apply the leaves, which will be an easy cure. Report says, the Indians by this remedy have performed remarkable cures.

The

The Traveller's Guide.

If you have it in your power to make choice of horses, you may choose a horse with a large eye and small ear, with a large mouth and small fundament, a slim leg and large foot, a round body, strong built before, with the hind parts not too heavy, with neither spavin nor splint, nor windgall, but with a clean hoay leg, or set of legs, and being put in order with hard solid food; mind to have him, for several days before you set out on your journey, exercised, with his feet well trimmed and shod, with your harness or saddle to set easy; when saddled, and your left foot in the stirrup, your left hand hold of the bridle lying on the neck, and the right hand hold of the cantle of your saddle, then with a pretty spring, not pulling yourself up by your hand, as to stagger your horse several feet from the place whereon he stood, nor springing without judgment, to fall too heavy on your saddle as to strain the back or legs of your horse; thus, being mounted, ride steady, bearing the weight on each stirrup alike, with the toe
of

of your shoe in the stirrup ; when your horse's feet are most on the ground give yourself an easy motion, to raise him in a slow trot, rack or pace, then proceed on your journey. Pay particular attention to your horse's dung and urine, to see if they tally with the observation laid down in this book, and if not, then with your little stock of salt-petre or nitre, rosin, antimony, mungers chop and poplar root bark powder, give him a little, as you see occasion—the direction for which are laid down in this book. If you alight to make water you may spill it on his fore legs, which require the most attention paid to them. If all men that ride or work an horse would follow this practice, much lameness would be prevented, for the strength of the urine has that tendency on the legs and feet as to prevent or kill humours, and strengthen the sinews. Always choose the best track of rode to travel on ; don't feed too heavy, or water too much ; the first day or two, rub all his joints well, and wash his legs twice a day with cold water in warm weather, and warm water in cold weather, rubbing them

them till dry, for this is of great service ; and if you find your horse's feet to be feverish, every night fill the hollow of the foot with tar and cow litter, for want of tar the other will do, and if the saddle or harness appear to gald or fret your horse's skin, you must bathe the place with cold water as often as occasion may require ; if you can, always let your horse wallow every night on some soft ground, and let him stand in such stable or stall as he can lie down to rest.

N. B. Never gallop or flirt your travelling ; nor ride first on one thigh and then on the other, but ride true and straight on your saddle ; when you come within a mile of your lodging or feeding place, slack your pace and ride more gentle to let your horse slowly cool as you ride, and if he should be very warm have him led about for fifteen minutes or more, and not turned short at all ; you must water very light and not feed with grain when warm. Do not let him get wet with rain, if it can be prevented, for the beast is subject to take cold.

Now

Now, my friendly traveller, I have simply
tried,
To give a friendly and a lawful guide,
And humbly wish you to keep it by your
side,
And think upon it as you ride—
For fear you should chance
To lose the horse that us'd to prance.

For Wens in or on any part of the body.

First sear them with a hot iron, then
heal them with powder of honey and
lime, which is a perfect cure.

To stop bleeding at the nose.

Take two small cords and tie them verry tight just below his kness, on his fore legs, then get wet cloths and lay them on the pole or top of the head, and repeat the wetting, and it will stop or staunch the blood.

For a running humour in the feet.

Take cow's litter, tar and hog's fat, and make a poultice, lay it round the feet hot without scalding, binding it fast on.

A hint to the Farmer.

1st. Attend to the order of your horse in the body to find out his state of health; and if in fall or winter you find his health be not good, that is to say, the hair looks and stands bad, he does not thrive well with what he eats; sometimes the skin sticks close to the flesh and bone, the colour of the coat changed and feels harsh, then your beast is unfit for hard labour, and wants bleeding and cleansing. For putting your beast to labour, when not in condition, if nature has not strength to work its own physician, you scandalize your farm, and often meet with the loss of your horse, or horses; and on the other hand, you have to feed more to such a horse, than is necessary, and weakness often brings on disorders of different kinds; to cleanse the bowels, you have instructions laid down in this book.—You may first give for four or five mornings fasting, a large spoonful of clean sifted lime in bran meal, or whatever your horse likes best to eat, and follow it with the same quantity, and same number

ber of mornings with rosin and salt petre, mixed half and half; boil rye for want; wheat, two measures, and one of flaxseed, until both be well bursted; and if your beast wont eat freely of it, make it palatable with bran, meal or the like, adding salt, of which you should give your horse about a peck in the course of the year, which is a small allowance—and follow the above-mentioned prescriptions with two doses of antimony as much for each dose as will lay on half a dollar, well heaped and packed.—Here you must be careful of cold water or rain; give scalded bran water, or thin gruel, for one day. Yellow poplar root bark or the decoction of bitters, is very fine in this case and many others. The decoction you have laid down, in the foregoing part of this book.

Now farmers; when you gear your horses, match them regular, not putting the weak and strong together, nor the hearty and sick; but if necessity should force you to do it, give the weak the advantage of the main swingle tree, and mind that your horses be fed separate, or
such

such as eat alike fast ; for you will find like every thing else; some eat fast and some slow ; and the master ones will get the best share. Mind and never let your horses be rode fast to or from their work, nor such as have weak tender backs be rode at all. Never let your horses drink very cold water, when warm, nor near as much as they will, before they shall eat ; but after eating, water freely. Soaking corn for your work horses in the summer, will pay you great interest for your trouble.

When your crop is ended, take care that you attend to your horses better than to let them run at large in your rank-weed pasture for a week at a time, both day and night, wet and dry, and neither feed nor curry them, and depend on the great quantity of grass you have in your pasture. But keep them up in rainy weather and heavy dews, feed some with hard food and curry them, and salt them once or twice a week ; mind the weak ones, and give them messes very often. Winter coming on, pay attention to the dyeing of your grass with respect to your
mares

mares with foal, for this is the time they loose them. Now prepare your horses for raising in flesh, rather than falling off, for it is easier to keep a fat horse than a poor one. Have stables and good shelters from the rain and frost; they are better than one third of their food. Look at your horse after standing out all night, and you will observe him to be disordered by the shaking of his frame. Every horse yard or pound ought to have some soft, loose, and well-broken ground for all work and rode horses, especially when wet with sweat, for the wallowing in the loose earth stops the pores of the body, and keeps out much cold, as well as loosens up the hair from the fetters of the sweat, and gives the blood fresh motion; then follow it when dry with the curry-comb and cloth.

Now my worthy farmer mind what I say,
And your horses may be good another day,
And oft' times without serious thought,
Loose the best bargain you have bought,
Keep these lines well in your mind,
And to your harmless stock be kind,
And often on these lines do think,
And your farm will not so often stink.

For the Sweaney, or Palsy.

This comes by a strain or hurt, and causes the shoulder to shrink and wither, and brings on much pain or lameness.— Sometimes the legs shrinks within the shoulder, as also the flesh perishes; at others it runs from head to tail on one side of the beast only; and care ought to be used in lameness, or the sweany will follow the complaint. At its first appearance, you must take the oil of vitriol, which you may obtain at the apothecary's or doctor's shop, and will cost but little. All persons having a large stock of horses, ought to keep this oil and British oil by them—one measure of the latter, and three of the former, and then add to it the measure of both together of wine, for want, good old brandy will do; shake them well together in a bottle or seal; every time you wash the part, if the sun shine warm, this will do; but if in cold weather, a dutch oven lead heated and held so near as to warm the ointment and drive it in, but not to burn. Before you put on this mixture you may wash it well in sharp vinegar made warm.

put it on with red flannel. This mixture is fine for many swellings of a long standing nature, when nothing else has prevailed.

A Lenitive Clyster.

Take the decoction of mallows, or white lilies that grow in gardens, and put to them either four ounces of fresh butter, or half a pint of sweet oil, and give them plaister-ways, blood warm.— This is the most gentle clyster of any heretofore prescribed; for it is both a loosener and a cooler of the body, and greatly eases pain. It is also good for convulsions and cramps, and most singularly so against costiveness proceeding from any sickness or surfeit by provender or foundering in the body.

For Worms.

Make a decoction of savin and nitre, or salt petre; dissolve it well and sweeten it with honey, and give it drench-ways. This deserves to be ranked with the best of medicines for botts and worms, and is very safe to clear children of worms.

A decoction of savin and hickory ashes mixed with their food, will both prevent the breeding of, and kill the worms.

An excellent Receipt for the Gravel.

Take of nitre, or salt petre, half an ounce, and a sizeable root of horse radish, scrape the root fine and steep it in a quart of wine, or old cyder, to which you may add the shells of five or six eggs finely powdered, let it steep twenty-four hours, give it your horse sooner if required, strained off clear.

For the Itch in the tail, or Scab, or Manginess, or Farcy.

For any of these diseases take fresh grease and yellow arsenic, and some unction, mix them together, and rub well the mangy afflicted part with the ointment. If it be the farcy, then with a knife slit all the knots, hard or soft, and then rub in the medicine; which done, tie up the horse so that he cannot come at the place. After he has stood an hour or two, take old urine, or piss, and salt boiled together; with it wash away the ointment.

ointment and put him to food; do this two or three days together; observe always to take a smart quantity of blood from him, as also to scour or purge him well each morning with the scouring laid down in this book, and it will cure.

*For a Consumptive Cough, laying on the
Lights or Liver.*

This cough may be known by the straining of the beast and ratling of the pipes, which are visibly worse when he takes cold. The cure is, take a large handful of hoarhound and beat it in a coarse strong cloth; then have a half pint of water and dip the cloth of hoarhound; wring it very hard, and dip again, and wring as before until it becomes very thick and strong; then have a pint of new milk and three spoonsful of brown sugar; mix them with the milk; pour down the bitter and the sweet, fasting, for nine mornings together, and it will cure the most violent cough proceeding from the above mentioned parts.—
Two large, well roasted onions, for nine mornings, fasting, are very good for an
D 2 old

old cold or cough. Be careful not to let the beast take cold, for the cold lying in the head of the beast will breed the glanders; and if it lies on the lungs, it will be mortal if not removed in time.

To rowel the head for many complaints that belong to the eyes and head.

You will find, in many cases, the beast appears very dull and heavy headed; eyes looking glossy and wild, and sometimes twinkling; snatching the head with pain; frequently appearing not to have sense enough to eat the weeds or dry litter.—When you see these, or the like signs appear, you must rowel between the eyes about the curl of the forehead, and when you have cut through the skin of the head, true right up and down, skin round two inches, but be very careful of the thin skin which lies next to the bone. When you have done this, take a piece of red dock root, the size of your little finger; when made clean, split it open, lay the flat parts to the head, turn both pieces crossways the slit, then take some good pitch, spread it on thin leather as
large

large as the palm of your hand, lay it warm to the forehead, and renewing it once in two days you will find much filthy matter to follow, and the horse to receive great benefit. The rowel is good for blindness, and prevents fits, staggers, and the like. When you find it has discharged matter enough, leave out the dock root and lap on the pitch, leaving it open at the bottom, so as it may run out the matter, and the place will soon be cured.

To put in a Seeton under the jaw.

A seeton is nothing more than a large needle haired with a whisp of hair as large as a pipe stem : with a pair of pincers take up the skin on any part of the jaw from the communion of the neck and head down to three inches of the lip, and after pinching it pretty hard, slip back your pincers, run through your needle, and tye the hair fast, leaving room enough to run two of your fingers thro' the circumference of the ring. This done on both sides of the jaw, fill the rings of hair full of turpentine and tallow, or lard, mixed together, and turned
D 3 every

every day for eight days or more, if you find cause; for you must mind that it raises a discharge of matter to stop the source of the humour for five or six days. The intention of the seeton is to stop running at the nose. When the distemper has run too long, and from cold has brought a running issue in the head, which sometimes runs at both nostrils, at others but one, if the splint glander has not been standing too long these seetons will cure it, but they must stay in longer. These are also very good for watry or dim eyes, or mattering of the same.

N. B. You may put these seetons in with a pen knife and tow, or thread, or leather string, but I think the hair best. When you take out your seeton, have some ointment and anoint them, and the place or places will soon cure up.

Now my worthy reader think and try,
Or experience you may never buy.

For Warts of different kinds.

There are different methods used by different men; but my method is, to cut
seed

seed and all out together, if they be where it can be done ; if not, cut what can be, and apply arsenick, by some called ratsbane, once or twice, and it will kill the flesh and seeds so as you may cut all out without the horse's feeling the effect of the knife, if you are careful to follow the dead flesh ; then you must have some ointment applied ; and such wounds as these, and many others, must be kept bathed in a decoction of Indian physic, or polk root boiled in chamber-lye. This Indian physic grows on poor sandy land, and has a small spreading top ; some are of a green, some of a blue, and others of a reddish cast about the stalk, the leaf of which somewhat resembles the pea leaf ; the root in common grows straight downwards from eight to twelve inches in the earth, and is of a milky nature, as also the stalk, leaf, and root ; and the whole of them are very fine for ulcers or humours in any part of the horse, or to drive back swellings, such as pole-evil, fistula, or the like.— But to return to the wart. If at any time you find it should matter too much

you must fill the sore with lime, and this will stop the mattering and add to the cure of the wound. You may cord and tong some, but others you must cast and confine, especially when the wart is about the legs or belly. A small wart cut in time is easy cured ; but you will find some to grow large and troublesome so as to interfere with veins ; then you must have a needle and silk to tack them up, and thus you find a stitch in time saves nine.

How to make Ointment to heal wounds.

First have brandy, soap and honey and fresh butter, of each a like quantity, more or less ; boil all well together until the soap shall melt after being cut fine ; then take it off the fire, add a little tar and as much linseed oil as brandy, and some sulphur and verdigrease and copperas alike, well powdered, and the same quantity of gun powder and saltpetre and rosin. All hard simples must be powdered fine and put in after the rest shall be cool and well stirred, until quite cold, to keep the stuff from sinking to the bottom

tom. This ointment will keep good for twelve months or more, if it be well stopped up ; if you warm it over, be careful not to burn it. Less of the above mentioned simples will answer, but all is best.

For the Cholic in its different ways.

This complaint runs in many parts of the body. First in the trunk, which lieth in the breast of the horse, and contains nothing more, than the lights and heart ; these are the vessels of blood, wind and air, separated by a rim from all other bowels ; the lights being the great parts, which receive and discharge the wind ; the nerves and muscles of the heart being burdened with the wind, stops the proper motion of the blood, and this still foment the lights, and then follows much pain, but not much swelling to be seen. The cure is, first, bleed in the mouth or neck, take from half a pint to a pint of French brandy, gin, whiskey or rum made into strong toddy, and as much opium or laudanum as you would give a man at three times ; this being

well mixed and warmed, teem it down the throat without loss, or strangling; wash it down with warm water; move him gently about, with cloathing of some kind. If the pain continues for two hours, give him a purgative dose, such as one quart of his own blood, or the blood of another horse, stirred while running from the beast, with a spoonful of salt to keep it from clodding, mix to it half a pint of molasses, some fresh butter or hog's lard, and what simples you please. Again. This complaint comes in the great bag guts, and then much swelling and pain makes its appearance; rolling and tumbling, smelling to his side and flank, like unto that of the belly-ache, so called; but the bottom of the belly, in the griping or belly-ache, is very hard. For this cholic, you must give some speedy relief, such as a purge. You may give spirit, laudanum, castor oil, and sweet-oil; the boughs of peach-tree in summer, and roots in winter, boiled very strong and sweetened with molasses, and give him a quart of the decoction; and if necessary, in two hours time moving him

him about, repeat with a pint more, and clister with some salt and fat beef soup, which you may have prepared in a short time. When you have put in from one to two quarts, lash down his tail and fasten it to a surcingle for one hour; then loose his tail and stir him smartly, and give him warm water. Again. You may peel an onion, bruise it some, and roll it in fresh butter, then roll it in fine salt, and with a small hand and arm run it into the horse up to the elbow, then tie the tail as before directed, and at the same time move him, and give him warm bran and marsh, and I think it will effect a cure.

For the Gravel and Cholic in the Kidneys.

This complaint comes, like all other internal complaints, with pain and fever; the sign is, the beasts will show symptoms of the cholic or belly-ache, lie down and stretch on the ground, and also when standing often stretch themselves and strain to make water, and seldom make much, which is very thick. This disorder comes chiefly from being over-strain-

ed and heated, and from costiveness and a feverish habit of body, when the heat of the urine shrinks up the bladder; and if the stone is in the bladder, the shrinking of the bladder drives the stone up in the neck of the same; and this gives pain, and will kill if not prevented in time; and one defence made in time is better than two if made when the complaint has hold already; for here you must observe, you have a long way to shoot at the complaint. Your charge must be very heavy and well aimed, for the efretick of the kidney is apt to follow. You must have some mungo chop, which you ought to have by you winter and summer, for it is best dry and fine, to beat up for horses all the year; this and ellecampane, and horse radish used freely in a stock of horses might stop many disorders of this nature.

The mungo chop is known, I presume, by most men to grow from knee high to waist high, with a stiff stalk, and bears yellow blossoms, and is famous for flies of almost all kinds. But to return to the before-mentioned dose—You must have
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a large handful of mungo chop, and if you can get it, the like quantity of elecampane roots, water mellon, pumpkin, or cymbline seeds, and horse radish of the size of your finger, and two large red onions; boil these in three quarts down to one, strain out your liquor, add to it one spoonful of saltpetre, one gill of spirits, forty drops of Harlaem oil, by some called medicamentum, and is to be found in stores, and shops of druggists, in very small vials. When your dose is ready, if the beast is not accustomed to drenching, first try with warm water, and when gentle, not raising the head too high, very sparingly pour down the decoction.

Note.—It is best to close the Harlaem oil in a small ball of dough made of flour, and wash it down with the above decoction. This being done, clothe warm, and rub the belly well with the handspike, and move for two hours; then wash the mouth with vinegar and salt with a mop, and give scalded bran and oats; sprinkle the hay or fodder with salt water, and rub well every part of the beast. If you see
D 7 cause,

cause, repeat the second day or before— if bad, castile soap mixed with the above mentioned decoction, or worked up in balls the size of an egg, and washed down with warm water for several mornings, fasting, is very good for this complaint. Mind, in all such cases, to keep the bowels open and the fevers under, for it is one long step, and a very sure one towards effecting the cure. You must first find out the complaint lying in those parts before you apply this.

For the Lambers.

I have found many men of good judgment to be under mistaken ideas relative to this complaint in young horses.— While shedding their teeth, the roof of the mouth will be very much fomented and swelled; thus, some apply to the smith to have the swelled part burnt out, and by that means hurt the young teeth, as well as prevents the horse from eating. You will find that all colts, until they are done shedding, will have the roof of the mouth much swelled, but bleeding in the mouth will reduce it. In common, mind
not

not to cut above the third of the ridge of the mouth, and be cautious of the middle seam which lies up and down. I think the mouth to be the best place to let blood in many cases ; for when the beast drinks the blood, some part of the strength returns to the source from whence it came, and it proves purgative to the bowels. But to return to the lampers—When aged horses slobber, or eat filthy, and have the bars of the mouth much swelled, and you find cutting and salting will not remedy it, then burn light, but not burn the teeth. Let this be done by a careful hand.

For the Colt distemper.

I have found that this complaint runs no farther than the colts and young horses that have not had it before. I have also found it to come from cold and breed of nature, without having the chance of catching it at all. No colt or horse will take this complaint the second time, and it is not mortal with all ; but care ought to be taken to prevent danger ; for I have known this distemper to go through the

colt and break at the pastern joint of the hind foot ; again to run many months, also to follow the back bone, and break with such a large swelling just by the fundament as to stop the passage. I have found that exercise is the way to break the disorder in the head of any beast, if you take it in time ; such as hauling in geers, riding, jumping fences, &c ; but before this is done, you must have some sharp vinegar, and a surrenge, or wash well up the nostrils, with a mop made of a limber twig, run it up nine or ten inches in the organs of the head, and then start them ; you may dog the colt, and if his head should swell much, rub it well with goose, turkey or neet's foot oil, from the top of his head to the end of his nose. Give a purgative medicine, and opening food ; rub and curry well ; keep warm, and from cold ; bleed in the first coming ; make them snort or whicker, and cough, if possible ; if it should break in any part, then clease the part, and heal from the inside ; first make the cure sound ; let no ulcer of this kind stand long, for it sometimes turns to the splint glanders, or
the

the running glanders, which will be hard to stop; and very likely run through your stock of horses.

The splint glanders is of this nature, that in some part of the front of the head there comes a small issue which breedeth from the organs of the head, and is hard to stop. Distempers in aged horses may be treated in the same way, but always mind to keep warm, the body open, and fevers under; bleed at the first coming of the complaint, then tar your mangers and racks, and tar and oil of any sort rub on his nose. This done once a week will prevent the rest of your stock of horses from taking the complaint, if not already taken.

How to prevent the Distempers.

Have some stiff tar and cloves of garlick sewed round the bit with a piece of strong linen. This is very fine for health, and one wrapping, well put on, will last for three or four weeks; I have had stud horses to travel seven years, and be with many mares that had the distemper, and never had my studs hurt with it. Stud

merchants and travellers ought to mind and pave their way with security.

How to judge the Stud to be a sure horse for getting foals.

First notice his cods, and if they be large and well set, it is a main mark of his being sure; and the yard being very short and small is also a very sure mark. You may contradict if you will, but first recollect if ever you knew a large over-yarded horse to be a sure horse for a foal; I will answer for myself, I never did, and I will give you my reason for it. By studying the conception of the mare, I find the parts for discharging her nature to be but a short distance from the entrance of the bearing, and the passage being in general small, and the stud's yard long and large, his discharge passes by the discharge of the mare, and when the stud comes off the mare, the yard draws out all of the mare's nature, and the discharge of both is not mixed, and for the want of that mixture of nature the colt is not conceived, for there must be some from both, or there is no breed,

as

as the mixture of the mettle is the source of breeding. I hope you will pardon me for making use of language so uncouth, but long experience has taught me the same, and in conveying my ideas I could not use other language.

For Breeding Colts.

If you would have a horse colt, put your mare to the horse on or about the full moon, as then you have the best chance for horse colts, and on the decrease for mare colts, the signs being the bowels. If you would take my advice, cross their ages by putting the young mare to the old horse, and the old mare to the young horse ; cross the strain and colour ; never breed from the same strain, or breed from or by sickly horses or mares. If your mare should be hard to stand, bleed her in the mouth at the time of covering, and wet her by leading or riding her in the water up to the tail, or throw cold water under the tail, and stirring pretty close. Let your mare run to grass for several days, having neither colts nor horses with proud strings to plague.

plague them, for this keeps the passions too high, and causes them to destroy by lust what is or may be conceived; and you should mind to take your mare to the horse as she goes out of heat, and then have a well-coloured, handsome horse standing before her. If you would have particular marks, after the stud has teased her, walk her to the beast before her; and, after covering, if convenient, let them run together. I have thought that work mares ought to be bred in the fall, and that it would be proper for them to foal while the grass is somewhat green, or to have a good lot for them to run in, to fill their udders with milk, as well as to open the colt in the bowels, which ought to be done with bran or soaked food before and after foaling; for many colts are lost by this neglect, and many others fall off and their growth is stopped for some months. But to return to the fall colt—The mare has not to labour so hard when she suckles the colt; and thus the mare is fed with strong food through the winter, and the milk must be richer, and by a little trouble you may keep both mare and colt in open order in the bowels.

If you notice horses that are raised in the fall, you will observe them to be more hardy and durable than the spring colt. The colt will be fit for weaning, and the mare for service by the spring, By venturing and trying what I have advanced, good experience may be bought.

How to order in foaling and while with foal.

While with foal you must mind in the fall and summer ; observe, that from two weeks after conceiving, there is danger of casting, although at first inconceivable ; and for some months nothing more than that of the seanette, or the like.— Caution ought to be used not to override nor overstrain them, for these produce blindness, and sometimes one disaster and sometimes another follows. When in foal such mares as are gentle in gears, it is very good for them to be so exercised, as it opens the parts, and you will find such mares to have quick relief, and the colts to be larger. You should mind the dieing of the grass, for that is their weak time and they are apt to cast their foals.

In

In winter time you must separate your breeding mares from such as fight, and feed them well to enable them to fetch forth their colts with life and vigour. Let them run at large, but have them stables or good shelters to retire into at their leisure from the frost and rain. A short time before your mare is about foaling, feed her with boiled rye, and for want of it, wheat; two measures of rye or wheat, and one of flaxseed, boiled till it bursts; mix these with bran husks, meal, or the like, and to make them eat it, scalded bran is good, and then let them run on a green grazing. These are to help the dam and the colt both in different ways; and at the time when your mare is about foaling, you should notice the teats for milk; for one day and a night there will be milk and not water—then watch for fear of an accident taking place, such as hardness in foaling, the colt's getting smothered, and the colt bag coming down; to avoid this, you must cleanse it first with milk warm water and a little salt; then have one quart of new milk, add to it as much fine allum as a
spoon

spoon will hold, stir this up and add as much vinegar as will turn it to curds and whey; strain out the whey, put one large tea spoonfull of the flower of pepper, when warm, wash as before and likewise all the parts; then put it up carefully and with a large needle and single thread doubled very often, take a stitch or two across the bearing to keep it up, and if it should come down and will not stay up by any means, then you must find the neck as you can, and cut it off close up, and the balance will return and cure, but the mare will not breed again, though she will be serviceable to you. This appears to be too incredible to be believed, but by calling on William Kelly, of Fowlen Creek, Caroline County, State of Maryland, you will be satisfactorily informed as to its reality. When your mare has foaled, keep her open, and she will be safe. For want of this I have have known many colts die.

To raise Colts and break them to the saddle or harness.

You must not work your mare if you wish

wish to raise a fine large colt, but force from the start and so continue. But if you would wish to raise one for service, you must not force it for the two first years, but the third; then take up and feed for light handling. Here you must be cautious, least you should founder, which likely may injure your colt when size and strength renders it fit for use. You must handle with care, such as rubbing the limbs, haltering, and letting stand in the stable; then learn him to stand tied to the rack; then lead out and circle; then learn him to stand bridled in the stable, and saddled; then to lead by the bridle and to circle 'right and left'; then let some active boy or small man back him, and gently learn him to walk fast, then to trot slow and fast, then to canter right foot foremost. When all this is done, and age will admit, then prepare him for seasoning, that is to say, not too fat nor too lean, too sweatty nor too dry. Attend to the bowels, and force him into exercise by degrees—and mind not to distress him, but feed, curry, and rub well the joints. If in warm weather
bathe

bathe in cold water, in cold weather warm water ; for I must tell you that I think no horse is fit for service until he is seasoned by some means or other for the harness. If you want him for the carriage, first teach him to ride in the blind bridle for some days, and teach him to walk and then to trot with the harness, first tight, and then slack, and when you find he travels well by the side of a gentle horse, then try him with an old carriage or cart, which will not rattle so as to scare him, teaching him first to walk, then to trot, minding that your harness is strong and fits well, and be careful that nothing shall frighten or alarm him so that he may have the advantage of running away or getting loose from the carriage ; for many horses are spoilt in this way, and when one once runs away and gets loose from the carriage, it is a long time before he can be depended upon.— When you have the advantage of having the horse well geared, and a good road to try him, stamp pretty rapid on the floor of the carriage with both feet, or run a limber stick through the spokes of the wheel,

wheel, taking care to be well guarded in such cases, and look a-head for such objects as he will start at, and gently use him without much whipping. In all cases in breaking, never whip at first while in the harness, but let that alone for the last thing; and in every instance, when you find your horse must and will halt in consequence of draft, or bad harness, bid him wo ! and this will encourage him to start again better than whipping will. If the saddle or harness should gall, bathe in hold water.

The way to make Sharp Water for Sore Eyes, or to kill a humour in sores.

Take a piece of verdigrease, (which may be had at the painter's hatter's, or druggist's shop,) of the size of a common peach stone, to a mustard bottle of sharp vinegar, and when dissolved mix a little white vitriol in it; for want of which blue-stone will do, and when used put in more vinegar. This preparation is very fine for running at the eyes and to kill humours in ulcers, or in green wounds.

To

To effectually cure all Wind Galls.

The signs of these I need not mention; but when you find them to take, the best way that I ever found to treat them, is to take your lancet or phlegm and prick them middling deep, and then put in a piece of blue-stone, the size of a grain of corn, and with good pitch spread on soft leather, somewhat larger than the grievance, lay it on hot, and press it hard with your hand. Let this stand three days, then draw off the plaister, and you will find the blubber to follow it; but if a string should keep it in, lay the second plaister on, and when you have got out the blubb of flesh, which must follow the plaister, fill the hole with ointment, and lay on your plaister of pitch. One or two dressings will perfectly cure the sore, and it will never return again.

Note.—Rubbing and rest will lay them, exercise will cause them to return again.

A Poultice to draw out a Fever and ripen the Swelling.

First, have white lily roots, which grow in gardens, and which have a root like

like the onion; these roots, well boiled in new milk, and thickened with wheat or rye grudgeons, or shorts, is very fine for this purpose. The river dock roots used in the same, are also good. These, by some, are called marsh pumpkins; the roots are very large, and shaped like the callamas root; this, by some, is called snake root. And again: sage, dry or green, in the same way, and in the feet or legs, cow turd boiled in new milk—thicken it with grudgeons, and rub some neat's foot oil on your poultice; also, red oak, or sassafras bark, well beat and boiled in water, and thickened with grudgeons or shorts. This poultice must be renewed once a day, and when you renew, clean off all that may stick to the swelling, that the new one may have the greater impression; and when the fever is properly subdued, leave off the poultice and anoint with neat's foot oil and linseed oil mixed together. If you find that matter has formed, (to know which you must judge by the softness of one place more than another) you must lay open to miss the vein, and drain the wound, still keeping
your,

your poultice on to draw out the matter, and then tent with flax or tow dipped in ointment. To heal the wound, cleanse it with Indian physick, or poke root, boiled in chamber ley, as it keeps the humours under, and reduces the swelling—it is also a great healer of wounds or sores.

Of the diseases of the Gall, and especially of the Yellows.

From the overflowing of the gall, which is the vessel of colour, springs many mortal diseases, especially the yellows, which is an extremely fainty and mortal sickness if not prevented in time. The signs are, yellowness of the eyes and skin, and chiefly underneath the upper lip next to the foreteeth; a sudden faint, falling down on the high way, or in the stable, and an universal sweat over all the body. The cure is—first bleed the horse in the neck or mouth, or under the eyes; then take two spoonsful of saffron, (which may be had at the apothecary's, and it is raised in gardens, for it is a herb with the blossoms of which women often dye yellow)

yellow) which being dried and made into fine powder, mix it with sweet butter in the manner of a pill; give it in balls to the horse three mornings together; let his drink be warm, and his hay or fodder sprinkled with salt and water.

Or Again,

Take a quart of milk, a pint of cyder and a small piece of allum; beat these well together until they become curds and whey, then strain out the curd, take three or four ounces of casteel soap, slice it small and boil it a quarter of an hour; when luke warm give it to the horse to drink; then take his back and ride a gentle pace for an hour; clothe and keep him warm in all such cases. This has often been tried upon human species as well as horses—the taking and walking, or stirring upon it, an hour or more, and taking it but two mornings together, never failed of curing those that have been so far spent as to be given over by the physicians. For the human species a lesser quantity than for a horse.

For

*For Truncheons, or Botts—by H. Pratt,
of Queen-Ann's county.*

First, drench with new milk and molasses, a pint or more of each made warm; then have one quart of the decoction of tobacco boiled very strong, add to it a piece of blue stone, the size of two grains of corn, melted in it, and two spoonsful of hog's lard or fresh butter—fifteen minutes must be given between the two drenches ; then stir the beast for half an hour, and rub the belly well with a hand-spike ; then glisten every half hour until you find him to purge freely. You must judge for yourself, for I have not yet had an opportunity of trying it ; but if I do, I shall try the second drench, with a pint of raw linseed oil, for want boil'd will do, which may answer to purge out the poisonous worms, and to heal the bowels—some salt petre and rosin must follow the latter for many purposes ; also of feeding your horses on well ground apples before the cyder is pressed out, and then give exercise, which will purge the more by the worms letting go their hold to suck the sweet substance of the new cyder, and by
that

that means they will be purged out of the beast. This was found out by a gentleman of Queen Ann's county, by accident, having a press of cyder ground over night, and his horses getting to the trough and eating at their leisure what they would ; next morning being put on the wheat yard, when the straw was cull'd from the wheat and chaff, the truncheons which were found gave rise to the above direction ; and I have always found experience to be the best teacher of mankind.

How to make the Oil of Oats.

Take two gallons milk, warm it on the fire, and put into it a quarter of a pound of burnt allum, which will make it run into a curd ; then take out the curd, strain the whey through a coarse cloth, into a clean vessel ; take a quarter of a peck of clean husked oats, that were never dryed, put them into the whey and set them on the fire ; let it boil until the oats burst and be soft, then put them in a cullender that has holes in it, so that the whey may go gently from them without pressure, for you must keep the oats as moist as possible

ble. This done, put the oats in a frying pan and set them over the fire, stirring them continually till you see the vapour not to ascend upwards, but, as it were, run about the pan, then suddenly take it off and put them into a press, and press them exceedingly hard ; what comes from them is the oil only, which you must save in a close glass. There are other ways to distil and extract this oil, but this is of all others the most easy and sure. This oil of oats is of all medicines and simples whatsoever, the most excellent and sovereign for a horse's body, as being extracted from the most wholesome and best food which belongs to a horse. By giving four or five spoonsful of this oil at a time in a pint of sweet wine or a quart of cyder, or some of the whey, poured into the horse's nostrils, cures the glanders before all other medicine. It is also given in the same manner as the best of purgatives, for it purges away all the venomous and filthy humours that feed the most incurable Farcy whatsoever.

For

For the Navel Gall,

Which comes on the joint of the backbone, just over the navel, and from bad saddles and repeated hurts from the saddle. After they have got their growth some will be as large as half an apple, which is very much in the way, and as long as the horse is rode, with saddle or bag, it will grow worse. The cure is, when they first come, to apply a cold bath of water, then have some oil of vitriol, and spirits of brandy or rum, and sharp vinegar, mix all these together, a like quantity in a vial, and just wet the grievance with a feather; this done once a day for five or six days, will lay it flat. The above mentioned mixture I have latterly proved to be very fine for any swelling, such as the fistula, pole-evil, swelled hams, knots on the fore hock, or elbow joint, which comes by lying on plank floors, and I think it would be good for splint, spavin, ring-bone, or wind-gall.—When this mixture is applied, you must tie the horse up to the rack or limb. You will find the oil of vitriol at the druggist's shop, and it costs but trifling. If the
navel

navel gall has been a long time standing, you must lay it open length ways of the back, and you will find a round substance which grows on the back bone, and no where else ; this round substance is very tough ; you must split it open and put in a little arsenick, by some called rat's bane (which may be had at the druggist's) ; you must be very careful of this poison, and after you have put in the latter, for two or three days you must take your hook and knife and cut out all around the substance as much as you can ; if you can get it all out, then mix some lime and arsenick ; twice as much of the lime as the arsenick, and in the above mentioned you must, as before directed, cut and clean the gristle all out, and when it is out, then apply the ointment ; if it should run too much, fill the wound with lime once in two days ; then wash it clean with good old soap and urine ; then use your ointment again, and it will heal up quite flat, and never rise again.

Note.—The ointment you have laid down in this book.

Twenty

Twenty minutes advice to the Purchaser.

As it is so customary for men to lie and cheat in the sale and swapping of horses, that I would wish to give some simple advice to the purchaser, because the seller has generally the advantage of him. When you go to buy, insist for a few days trial to see if the seller will allow it ; and if you find him willing, you may think better of it ; then in some cases you may insist for such a price, more or less, to be reduced for every year the beast shall be found older than the selling age ; and if you find him willing to such proposals, you may think something of the trade, for if the seller knows his horse not to be sound, and is older than he sells or trades him for, he will seldom consent to such requirement, if he came by him honest and wishes to see you again. When you have a mind to trade, and have satisfied yourself with the shape of the horse, mount his back and try his gaits, then ride him half speed for half a mile, alight suddenly and hold his nostrils with your hand to stop his wind for half a minute ; this is to try him

for

for distempers, and to know how his wind is. If he should breathe clear and snort strong, and nothing like matter follow, nor distress of limbs, mount and gallop back the half mile again, then alight and tie him, for holding is not a fair way to judge his limbs, and if you find him to stand firm on every leg, bearing an equal part of the weight of his body on each, so standing for some time, and holding up his head, will give you reason to believe his wind and limbs to be sound. But if, on the contrary, you find him to breathe hard and snort inwardly and weakly, it shows the beast is not sound; and if he should stand shackling, first favouring one leg and then another, you may see his limbs are not sound; and if all stands clear, smell the breath, and if sweet, look underneath the upper lip for the symptoms of the truncheons, and if you find the lip lumpy, and the lumps appear angry, red or yellow, you may know there is danger of the worms. As to the sight of the eye, you must try by wavering your hand, and then stand right before the horse and look exactly through

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the eyes, as then you may see all the parts of the eye. As I have now given you some hints to guide you in the purchase of horses, I hope you will profit by them; and should you shortly try, you will be better guarded against the drovers who frequently pass through the state, and who make a deal of money in consequence of the ignorance of our citizens relative to the good or bad qualities of their horses. Should, however, my directions be not sufficient, I may be blamed, although I have given the best information I possess.

Of Sickness in Horses—such as Fevers.

Sickness, in general, is of two sorts—one, offending the whole body, the other, a particular member. The first of them is not visible, the other is apparent.—The demonstrations of the first are fevers of all sorts, such as the quotidian, tertian, quartan, and hectic fevers, pestilential fevers, accidental, or general plague, and are known by the following signs:—much trembling, panting, sweating, and sad countenance; hot breath, faintness

faintness in labour, decay in the stomach, costiveness in the body; any, or all of which when perceived, to stop their progress, you must first let the horse blood, and then take a large handful of white lily roots and tops, as much wormwood, the same of rue, somewhat less of sage, and six or eight cloves of garlick, wash them clean, beat them all in a mortar together, when done, boil them in three pints of well worked cyder down to one quart, then strain it, add some liquorice, (which may be had of the doctors or apothecaries) and add thereunto half a pound of sweet butter; which, being luke warm, give it by way of a drench. Mungochop roots, clecampane roots, which grow in gardens, green or dried, boiled and powdered, and fed with husks, bran, or the like, is very good for fevers. Again: the inside bark of the quivering asp tree, dried and powdered, or boiled green, and wet food, are good for fevers; and horse radish beat and fed with, or steeped in vinegar, with their food wet, is also an excellent remedy for fevers.

Directions for Docking Horses and Colts.

Dock your colt the first fall after it is foaled, for the weight of a heavy tail will, in common, cause the rump to turn down and hurt the shape of the colt.— At nine days old it is not a bad time to dock, but if this time is neglected, mind in the fall after when the flies are pretty well over, for it is bad that the colt should be switching his tail, because it is injurious to the curing up of the tail. Mind, you must not let the weather be cold, for many fine colts and horses have lost their lives by the haw and hooks, which have originated from budding the tail or docking, and the weather being cold, and being neglected, and not kept stabled and warm. When you find the season will admit of docking, have some strong thread, just lain together, and when you have parted the hair for the length of the tail, cast your string around once or twice, and let it be loose; stand right behind the colt or horse, and hold your hand underneath the tail, keeping the tail straight up with the body, and mind when the tail is in no motion for pulling down, and
when

when the beast stands easy and lets the tail lie still in your hand, then draw the string tight, wrapping it several times around and tie it, minding to save string enough to tie very secure on both sides of the tail some hair, which you must take from the upper part of the tail on both sides ; also, give the tail some little turn up to make it stand handsome, tying and notting those small twists of hair brought down from the upper part of the tail. Now, with your sharp wide chisel and block, cut off the tail just below the wrapping, anoint the end of the tail with healing ointment, and keep the beast from cold or rain, watching the eyes for the hooks. After a day and a night, or longer, you may take off the string, and very little nursing will effect the cure.— For some weeks notice the eye for the hook or haw.

How to order your Stud for the Season.

In the first place, you must mind to have your horse in nice solid order, with good hard food, such as sound yellow corn, some ground, boiled and salted,

but not much of the homony in February. Have homony ground fine, and feed with one mess of it, one of corn, and one of oats. Have your fodder sprinkled with salt and water, and fodder and hay both sweet. Bran is very good for opening the bowels, but you must not feed much with it. Mind the order of the body, keep it open, the fevers under, and feed regular. If your horse be in bad order, bleed and purge him for fear of the scratches, or the mange in the tail; when in proper order give exercise every day for some time before you start out with your stud, and mind to start in time, as this is a great advantage, for if you should not meet with such encouragement as you think you can find elsewhere, you have a chance to try for the better, and it serves to keep other stud horses off. Feed well and travel slow, keep the body open, the fevers well under, and the urine free.— When your stud first begins to cover mares, pay some attention to the growth of the moon, as that planet has great influence in regard to that duty or practice on the human and brutal creation, and fix
it

it so as to be at your full stand as much as possible. You may, on the increase of the moon, give saltpetre very often, and messes of scalded meal, homony, bran, oats, rye, and some green wheat, grass, or clover, cut fine in it. When the grass comes plenty, feed with it, but do not make too free, for it will take away the horse's appetite from the other food. On the days he covers feed somewhat light, and water very little, as the belly and bladder must not be burthened, for these will make the horse slack. As often as you find the yard foul, carefully cleanse it with warm water, soap, and a cloth, and grease it well with hog's lard, or fresh butter—mind to handle the part very careful, for you may cause it to swell.

At what age you should handle and cover.

You must handle very lightly at three years old, and that by some careful hand. Learn the colt the command of the bridle and to understand as much the words of the groom as is necessary, for this is a great thing for the stud to know, and he

is easily taught before the colt is suffered to cover mares. The colt must not be rode much in the fourth year, if you wish him to have good feet and legs, and clear of wind galls, as using of young horses hard, the hoofs and sinews, and bones and joints being young and tender, causes many young horses to be stiff with hardships before old age comes on, and disfigures them with many eye-sores, such as the spavin, wind gall, splint, ring-bone, and the like. But to return to the stud colt. You must not let him cross a mare until the spring he is four years old, and then but few, and those of the best brood mares you can get to him, and for such men as will try to raise the colts well, for covering colts young will spoil their shape, and especially the neck, which is a bad member to be spoiled.—It likewise makes the horse slack in covering, and will be very apt to wind gall his hind feet. It may appear hard to lay out the use of your colt four years, and be at the expence of raising him until that time, but by following my instructions, and having luck on your side, you will

will soon double your interest, and add to the principal.

Directions in many cases.

In the first place, men must acquaint themselves with the nature and virtue of simple medicines—such as salts of the different kinds ; calomel ; jallup ; laudanum ; opium ; assafœdita ; oil of vitriol ; castor oil ; rhubarb ; aloes ; essence of peppermint ; antimony, and antimonial wine ; sugar candy ; anniseed ; percipitate ; red and yellow quick silver ; sweet oil, and all kinds of purgative medicines. Such as is good for the human species is good for the brutal creation in the same complaints, and springing from the same causes or misfortunes ; as a cold bringing on a cold or cough, phthisic, or any thing of that kind ; such as overcharging the stomach, and then the exercise being such as to bring on the cholic, or cause the beast to loose his appetite ; and in almost all cases the self same simples that will cure the man will also help the beast—but the dose must be from three to five times the quantity for the horse as for the man.

In extreme cases you must enlarge your dose, but the larger the dose the greater caution must be used ; never drench whilst you can help, and you may remedy a great deal of drenching ; by inclosing your medicine in balls of dough, made of flour, and putting the balls down to the root of the tongue with your ball iron or long spoon, and then washing them down with warm water, you may give several. In such cases, if one ball will not contain the simples in this way, you will not loose much of the dose, and by washing down the dose with warm water the danger of the dose getting into the wind-pipe, and from thence to the lites, which is the vessel of wind ; and if your dregs should lodge in the pipes and lites you cannot get any helps to that part, as these parts is for nothing but the wind to pass backwards and forwards. In the bad management of drenching many horses loose their lives ; therefore, I have ever been prejudiced against that of harsh drenching ; if you must drench, you must not have a dose so very strong as to strangle the beast—but have the more in quantity, and mind
not

not to raise the head too high. That of sweating is very fine for the brute as well as the human ; and that of keeping the horse to a small and opening diet, which is very fine for reducing fevers.

You must pay great regard to this one point : of a feverish habit of body, barks and bitters is very fine, for the stomach must be kept in proper order, for the acid which lies on the stomach in a feverish habit of body, must be removed before the cure can be made. Many directions for fevers have been laid down in this book. The white asp tree is mentioned before, but not properly explained, and I believe very scarce in this part of the world ; but there are a few, and commonly called by the name of the quivering asp ; because, in the greatest calm, while the leaves are on the tree, they are always trembling and quivering ; and as for the direction of many doses, I have prescribed as little as you need to give, as I wish all unskilful persons to practise with caution, and when such persons shall acquaint themselves with small quantities then they may enlarge their doses—anti-

mony in particular, for this is one great medicine, and in some cases you may give double or treble the portion I have laid down ; but the larger the dose the more care you must take, for there is more danger in lessening any dose of medicine than in enlarging it, if you are cautious and take proper steps to work it off ; one particular point is, to give good exercise and opening drink ; keep the beast warm and clear from wet weather or dews.

To stop a Lax, or Scouring.

You will find this complaint to be very apparent and very injurious to the beast. It comes from heats, colds, and the like, and sometimes from the stomach being weak, preventing him from grinding and digesting his food in the proper order of the passage, and the food passing through the bowels, and not being refined in good order for the passage, but very rough, and in that rough and wearing state, strips off the coating of the bowels, and the danger is great if you let it run long. But to stop this complaint, you may first
bleed

bleed a little, and then give purgative medicines, such as nine table spoonsful of castor oil, and work it off with scalding water poured in bran, and let it stand until it becomes somewhat cool, then strain it out and give it to the beast to drink, and one day after follow it with a dose of antimony, of which you may give one table spoonful, and work it off with sassafras root, boiled; cause them to drink of the water; first weaken it with water when the beast will drink it, and then you must make it strong, and you will find the beast to have a very great drouth. When you have worked off the antimony follow it with a spoonful of saltpetre and rosin, half and half, and so continue for several days. You may stop this complaint with antimony, by following it with a table spoon evenfull of salt petre, and the same of rosin, with the like quantity of clean lime; and if the coating should be quite off, and you cant stop the scouring, then take the yolks of six new eggs, and beat them well up, a quart of new milk, and boil it, and then half a pint of bees-wax made hot,

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hot, and poured into the milk ; stir the milk and wax well together, and when cool enough to give the horse, put in the eggs, stirring all well together, and so give it to the beast, fasting, and continue so to do for several mornings. In following these directions, you must keep the beast from cold water, the body warm, stable well bedded, and the horse well rubbed and curried.

To help Cattle in many cases.

Cattle and sheep, in my mind, are valuable animals, and I frequently think that most men do not take sufficient care of them. I have to lament, for my own part, one thing—the suffering of my young cattle by the coldness of winter and rainy weather, producing shiverings, and their bodies apparently drawn up, although I often provide shelters for them, and in such weather have them corned and well fed, and I seldom give the tanners a murrian hide in six years. By some trouble I save my young ones, but when I see great farmers loosing their cattle in winter, spring, summer, and fall, with the hollow

hollow horn, I make up my mind, that it is too often the case that the poor cattle have been suffering with the complaint of the hollow belly and cold back, which breed many mortal complaints, and often terminates with the loss of your cattle, to your sorrow, and I may say, to your shame. But pardon me if I should make you angry; dont damn the fool, and say I'll read no more. But when your cattle begin to be more than ordinary wet, and have a running at the nose and eyes, and look heavy-headed, feel the horns and sound them with a small stick; if they feel cold and sound hollow, then with a small gimblet bore in the top side of the horn half way of it, and if it be hollow, bore with a larger gimblet to pour in the stuff. Take sharp vinegar, and half as much spirits of turpentine, some honey and brandy, and some fine ground black pepper; shake all these well together and team in the hole made with the gimblet, and if it should run out at the nose, dont be discouraged, but repeat twice every day; stop the hole in the horn, and feed well with ground and boiled food, and keep

it warm in cold weather. Such cattle you had better make beef of the first opportunity you have, as although they appear to be very sound, they are apt to fall off again. Several of the above-mentioned simples of themselves will answer for the complaint, but all, in extreme cases; is best. Unskilful hands may try by the horns of the other cattle. The salting of cattle often is very fine to prevent this disorder, as well as many others. You will find that the teeth will get very foul by feeding on the grass, and the salt has a tendency to cleanse them, and to purge the bowels and blood. To prevent the cattle from laying on the cold and wet ground in the winter, put a little straw or litter in small flat heaps for their beds in the field, or feed yards, and you will find them to rest on them, and no where else when they find them out. Lay out beds for all, or the master ones will have all.

To enlarge the breed of Cattle, and to increase Milk.

You must not keep a bull of your own breed of cattle, for this is one reason, I think,

Think, why our cattle depreciate, and are so weakly that the cold weather soon overpowers them. When the bull of the same cow gets his dam with calf, how can you look for any stock but what will perish and dwindle away? Also, the brother and sister breeding from each other is equally bad; and letting young heifers run with the bull, and before the heifer is half grown, in common they get with calf, and then the growth is generally spoiled, and the calf has not milk to raise it, for if it was to have all, the young heifer would have to graze on common pastures. This, and the hints before-mentioned, is the reason why we have such small and weak cattle, and so little of milk, butter, cheese, &c. But if we would keep the bull from jumping the cow until he had pretty well got his growth, and the heifers likewise, and put heifers with aged bulls, and young bulls with aged cows; and if you have large well made and well marked steers, that will jump your cows for half a day before you let the bull to the cow, your calves will, in common, have the likeness

of the stear, although like begets like ; and if you think so, you must mind to let your breeding kind get their growth, and they must be of the best stamp.—When your cow is likely to calve in winter, feed with slops, Irish potatoes, and turnips boiled and thickened with husks, and salt it—Pumpkins are also very good. 'This done before and after calving will fill the udders with milk, and when once filled, you may more handily keep them full. But if a young cow calves in winter, and has nothing to fill the milk vessels with, you will find them never to have large bags with that calf, and if the bag is small the milk cannot be very plenty.

For Cows, when misfortunes happen in Calving.

Sometimes you will find a hardness to calve, then you must have a quart of cyder, mulled with eggs, and a good quantity of ginger and butter ; sweeten it with molasses, to strengthen and nourish the cow ; if they are lying down, raise them up and move them some little : you may sometimes find, about an inch within
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the bareing, a string which draws the bareing and keeps the calf back, which string you must cut, above and below, so that the calf may come forth ; you may then draw it away from the cow easily : —be sure that you take no more of the cleaning away than is loose, least you do harm, as perhaps the remainder will follow ; then take rosin, finely powdered, and dust it well upon the calf bag, and what remains of the cleaning put it up again ; if it should again come down, you must have a large needle and a single thread doubled very often ; then take a stitch, or more, if it requires it, and if it will not stay, you must take the skin of the back over the first, second, or third joint, forward of the joining of the hips, double up the skin, and stick a large shoe-maker's awl through the skin, and let it stick ; this is to make the cow draw up her back and tighten her bearing. If you find it will not stay up, you may, with safety, cut off the calf bag, and the cow will do well, but she will not breed again. You had better lose the breeding than the cow and breeding both. You must mind
to cut

the calf bag close to the neck of the bag, which you may know by the small part and the hardness of the part more than the other parts. You may think hard and dispute the authority of the foregoing facts, but I can prove it by creditable witnesses, and if it is tried in time, and with some little judgment, I will bear the blame on its failure, barring accidents or other disorders. In this, and all other cases of the kind, you must feed well with nourishing food, but not much corn, and have it sound and boiled, but ground is best—boiled flax seed is very fine—you must use salt with the food.

Things good to breed Milk in Kine.

If your cow's milk, after she has calved, comes not down, take some corriander and anniseed, (for want of anniseed fennel seed will do) what quantity you please; pound the seeds very fine, and put them into a quart of good mulled cyder, and give her a quart two or three mornings together. Those seeds must be steeped or boiled, so as to get the strength

strength out of them. 'This will cause the milk to spring and come down.

To know if Cattle be sound.

Grip them on the back with your hand, behind the fore shoulder, and if not sound, they will skrink back ; on the contrary, if sound, they will not shrink in the least.

For diseases in the guts of Cattle, such as the Flux, Cholic, &c.

If at any time your beasts be troubled with the cholic, or belly-ache, or a gnawing of the guts, the signs will be apparent. It will speedily give ease if you boil a good quantity of sweet oil in the water they drink. For the bloody flux, gve the beast some powder of the wild rose bush seeds, dried and well bruised, steeped in a quart of well worked cyder, and it will effect a cure.

For Cattle that have lost their Cud.

The cattle, thus situated, will moan, and cannot eat, for they cant digest what they have already eaten. 'Take part of
another

cow's cud, and cause them to eat it ; mind to take a cow for a cow, an ox for an ox, and every kind to its kind. Take dough made of rye-flower, (for want of which wheat will answer) and make the beast swallow it, and wash it down with cyder. Others have taken very salt beef, and put a piece thereof down with the cyder.—Some take what is called cow's reed, (which is a part of the entrails of the cow) which they dry to make milk in a proper curd for cheese ; this salt and dry, and make them eat several pieces of the former and latter. Rub the tongue and mouth well with salt and vinegar, and a small mop.

For Cattle swelled by eating green corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c.

Rake them well to clean the passage, and give them a plenty of exercise, such as jumping fences, walking and trotting ; let them have but little water, and thin gruel sweetened with molasses is very fine. If you find them very bad, bleed in the neck vein like you would bleed a horse, and catch about half a gallon of the blood

blood in some vessel, with a handful of fine salt therein, and all the time the blood is running stir it well to keep it from clodding; pin up the vein to stop the blood, then drench the beast with the half gallon of blood you have drawn, and then give a plenty of gruel—and this is a very fine purge for horses and cattle.

For Worms in Cattle.

The signs are, they look wild and run to and fro, and bellow, and sometimes run at people. Their veins are large and full, which demonstrates it to be the worms. The cure is, to bleed and save the blood as above directed, and add about half a pound of hog's lard melted, and a pint of molasses; stir all well together, and drench the beast; two hours after the drench has been taken, take a gill of rum or brandy, (French is best) one heaped spoonful of gun-powder, shake and stir them well together, and team it slowly down the throat, and stir the beast.

For

For a Cow that dont clean well after calving.

I have found those cows that are low in flesh, and not properly in strength to fetch forth their calves with quick dispatch, to be most subject to many disorders. One week before the cow is to calve you must feed well with boiled stuff, or ground food, some rye and flax seed well boiled and thickened with bran, and salted slops, wash, and the like; but if the cow should not clean well, you may first try this: take a large handful of tanzy roots, well washed and boiled in spring water, pretty strong, then have three or four egg shells well beaten together, add a handful of soot, and three spoonsful of ginger, beat these well together, then have the liquor of the tansey warm, mingle all well together, sweeten it with molasses, and give it as a drench. Others boil savin and wet bran, or husks, chopt corn, meal, or the like with the decoction of savin, and say it is very good. Some roast corn in the fire, and when roasted and cold, bore out the peth, and put in some gunpowder, and give it to the cow

to

to eat, but you had better nurse your cow some little time before she calves, for in common, our rule is to let the cow feed on dry and harsh food until she calves, which in bringing forth her calf, opens the the joints and part of the cow, and very much weakens the dam; then feed plentifully with food not nourishing, which fills the dam with fevers, and often causes them to lose the use of their limbs; the fevers dries up the milk, and often binds the calf in the body, so that it cannot thrive—by these means both are injured.

To break Oxen.

The best way I have yet found to break steers of age and size, is to have them roped with some strong rope, which will not draw tight on the head so as to make the head swell, and fasten them to some strong house, such as log houses are best, and there let them stand, not giving them rope enough to hobble themselves, until they will eat, and suffer you to handle them and take corn out of your hand; handle them often, which
you

you may do in two or three days time, sometimes less ; then have a long yoke made for three oxen to be yoked in, and then put the young one in the middle between two gentle steers ; fasten in your middle bow with two keys ; this is to learn him to walk, and when you have learnt him to walk gently about the field or road, suffer him by no means to run away. Then take a short yoke and one of your old oxen, putting the young one on the hand you mean for him to haul on, and yoke them, and gently putting the cart on them, with a strong hand and large rope to the young one, walk them awhile with the empty cart, and then lightly load it and learn him to haul. When you find by the weight of the draught that your steers must stop, bid them woe, and this will encourage them to take the draught again. Mind and never have your steers beat by any means, until you find nothing else will do. Strive first to exercise patience and pity, and likely in this time your steers will learn to be witty. But let me advise you in one thing, that is, to handle your steers when
young ;

young ; for I have had some handled when but very young and small, which have made the most fleet and best oxen. When you undertake them in this way, have yokes made to answer the sizes, and your little boys will be very dextrous in handling and feeding, and this will gentle them and cause them to grow ; when once made gentle, and let run at large for a whole season, handle them again and you will find them to yield quick. Bend the bough whilst it is young and it is not so apt to break.

To kill Lice, or Wolves, or Warbles in Cattle.

The former and the latter are both very bad companions for cattle. The former, I judge, the most of farmers is too well acquainted with not to know them without description ; and you have found it likely that when your cattle carry many of them about them, that they are not burdened with much flesh. The best way you can get rid of them is, to have some mercurial ointment, which you can get at the druggist's shop—and
an

an elevenpenny box will kill the lice on ten or twelve head, by stirring it well in a spoonful or two of limber oil, and rubbing it in the hair with your finger or some thin paddle where the lice most frequent, which in common is about the head and neck and flanks, and wherever you may find them. This you may do with safety to your cattle. As to the wolve, or warble, you will find them on the back of cattle, between the skin and flesh, and they are very injurious to the cattle, and to the leather when the hide comes to be tanned. You may find on the back a lump where the insect lies, and in the lump a small hole where you may force them out at by pinching up the skin. You may also run a shoemaker's awl through the hole and prick the wolve and so kill it.

To make a Cow take the bull.

Give her, for three mornings together, three pints of milk each, warm from any cow that is a bulling; put into the milk a handful of rye meal; let the bull go with her, and she will soon take him.

The

The way to enlarge your Sheep and increase your stock.

These valuable and inoffensive creatures being in general easy raised, and but little expence, they are too often neglected in winter, for shelters, feed, and salting. The winter coming on, we ought to separate the young and weakly ones first, and put them to some good graizing, and then the ewes which are with lamb to be separated from the rams and weathers, for the latter will beat the former and cheat them in eating. If you cannot have shelter for them all, be sure to have for the weak and ewes in lamb, for to shelter them from the frost and rain ; and have your narrow troughs, and with chopped corn or hursts, and fine cut turnips or Irish potatoes mixed, and some fine salt, feed them in good weather twice a week with this or some pease or beans and good hay or blades sprinkled with water, and sometimes salt your water ; and in snowy and rainy weather you should feed every day more or less. And when your lambs are dropping in bad weather, let the ewes have your fodder

der houses for shelter, and give them a plenty of moist and opening food, and salt their water ; and such as carry two lambs, you should save for breeders, both male and female. And if you would have black lambs, keep such rams as have spotted tongues, but you had better always get your ram from other good flocks of sheep, and never let them run with any ewes the first year, and shift your ewes once in a while. Never let hogs run with ewes in the season of dropping lambs, nor geese at any time of the year if you can help it, for geese are poisonous to sheep. Shift your sheep in fresh pastures as often as you can. I have thought that if two adjoining neighbours would take the pains to shift their sheep once or twice a year, that is to say, you drive your sheep into my pasture, and I will drive mine into yours, and we will be well paid for the trouble. Salt more in the winter, and the rot will seldom take. You should not give them too much sound corn for it will purge them and cause them to shed their wool, and in a shorter

shorter or longer time will injure them. If you would have your corn chopped in a hand mill or a water mill, you would find benefit from it, but if you will feed with corn, mix some peas or beans with it. Peas or beans in the hull is fine food for sheep. If at any time of the year you find your sheep to be disordered, you must attend to them and separate the coughing and snotty ones from the stock. Attend to the rotten sheep by often giving them balls made of tar, fine salt, and rye flour mixed well together; give them the contents of a large spoonful for several mornings together, and continue it until you find them to amend. You ought to give your sound sheep this mixture several times in the course of the year. If you will give them several pills, and then put your mixture in the troughs, the sheep will of themselves eat it, although it is bitter and unpalatable. Mr. C. Varlo, the great writer on husbandry, says, the monkey, will eat jallap, although it makes them sick, to preserve life; and in the same way the sheep will eat tar, salt and flower, for I have experienced
this

this and reap the benefit of my labour with much satisfaction. Although I have not been so careful as I would wish you to be, yet I have, with some pains, enlarged my little flock both in size and number, and in my weak way I have tried to lay down the method which I have found to be advantageous to sheep.

How to manage your Sheep in Shearing.

The first thing I would hint at is that of clipping your sheep in cold weather; as our climate is subject to cold north-east and north-west winds in the shearing season, I have found the lives of many sheep to be lost. Washing and clipping are operations too very dangerous for their weakly constitution to labour and struggle under, without death or some infection that lodges in the frame or bowels, which breed many mortal disorders and deprives you of your flock and fleece ever after. In the first place, consider that the sheep will struggle, in general, when you get hold of them to the last, and by exerting their powers, which are very weak, will soon have their open
and

and spongy skins very much fomented, and all that frothy substance that lies between the skin and flesh, and the pores of the body being open with the fluids thereof, receive much cold ; and the fleece containing much water, and the skin being of such a nature that, when best tanned it will not turn the water long in this state ; your sheep stand many hours, and the water all the while soaking into the pores of the body, being expanded wide from struggling with its opponent, the washer. And now I have tried to reason with you, you must reason with yourself ; but I would wish you to take weak nature in with you, and let us all reason together, and then return to shearing, and see if caution must be used in that. Behold, the same struggle will take place, and opens all the tender parts of the frame again, and when all the tender parts are open, and those warm fleeces stripped off with many bruises, and much mangled flesh, and let them run in the open air. If you house your sheep to catch them before shearing, you had better return them again, and the heat of
the

the flock standing together, will help the shorn sheep. Consider man your being thrown by struggling into a deep perspiration, stripped to your buff, and standing in the open air until you are cool, how it will affect your frame, and be likely to throw you into a heavy sickness. Pardon me, reader, for comparing you with the brute creation, as I only do it so far as relates to the machinery of the body, and the soul has nothing to do with flesh and blood. In the two creations I am certain that this position is correct—that what will disorder the one will affect the other in some degree, according to the strength and the constitution. Now to return to the shearing: You ought to have your stock of sheep as gently carried into the house or pen as you can, and let them stand and cool a little before your shearers begin, then having some tar and fine salt mixed well and beat together; add some rye flour, and have for each sheep the contents of two spoonful of the mixture, and give your shearers great caution to give one spoonful when he first ties the sheep, and he must handle

handle very easily, and not beat them against the planks that the sheep lies on, for this will hurt the poor beast. I have thought that by having a couple of sheep skins laid under the poor sheep when laying on the planks would help them very much. When stripped of the fleece you must give the second spoonful, and so continue, and a small thin paddle is the best thing you can give this mixture with. Open the mouth and pour in the mixture which will stick to the paddle, and shut their mouth upon the paddle; slip out the paddle, and leave the stuff behind. Be sure you search out all that have any disorders; and the old ones, which have their teeth worn out parted from your sound sheep, for old age brings on many infirmities, and the infirm sheep will very often disorder the sound flock, and such sheep will fatten very well with little care, and feeding with meal wet and salted, some corn bruised in a mill or mortar, and boiled, will fatten them. This done twice a week in good pasture will give you good mutton to eat, while your dogs will get their share sometimes,
if

if you should neglect them quite. But to return to the flock which stands striped to the buff, and see if housing for several nights in your stables is not a sure way to stop disorders; and be assured, my readers, that it is much better and safer to prevent a hundred sheep from falling into a disorder, than to cure one already disordered.

Directions to fatten Old Cattle.

Put up your old cow or stear early in the fall, and in some good grazing; bleed freely in the neck as you would a horse; curry once a week very well, and water very light, and so bring them down in the course of a month to a quart, which will satisfy them very well, and from that to live without any. This is to give more room in the bowels for the food, which will be washed away with large draughts of water; but you had better begin to feed such cattle whilst the grass is plenty and the weather warm, for then they will fatten faster than in cold weather; you must feed with opening and cooling food, and change the food very often

often, such as one feed of pumpkin, and one of chopped corn, one of boiled corn, and one of hay, or good blades, sprinkled with salt and water, and salt their food very often—also, Irish potatoes are very good, raw or boiled; you may cut them fine and mix salt and meal with them. To learn your cattle to eat them, oats are very fine to feed with. Curry very often, and feed much with sound corn ground and boiled, when winter comes on, and by following these directions with attention, and feeding such beef when you go to slaughter it to tender it and butcher it nice, you will have fine beef for your table, and a good market for what you have to spare, and tallow to make candles to illuminate your houses in dark nights. Some silver-mouthed gentlemen fatten their nice beef with the corn dipped and soaked in linseed oil, but this beef is too dear for the farmer that lives on rented land.

A Compound, to help in many cases.

First have your simples powdered fine, then take one large teaspoonful of cl an
F sified

sifted lime, stone or shell ; add the same of salt petre ; the same of rosin, and as much flower of brimstone ; the like of allum, and the same of copperas ; if the beast has not got a very good stomach, you had better mix it with as much wheat or rye flower as will make it stick together, and make it in two or three balls ; haul out his tongue, and with your ball iron or long spoon, put it down to the root of the tongue ; then wash it down with a bottle of warm water ; this give two mornings fasting, and follow it at night with a large spoonful of antimony ; give for his drink all the while, scalded bran water or a decoction of sassafras root, boiled very strong, and give exercise ; be careful of rain, or letting him drink cold water. This is fine for cleansing the bowels, and taking the acid away from the stomach and adding to the appetite ; it will also loosen the skin, and cause the beast to shed and thrive ; it will reduce fevers, and cleanse the urine, and by repeating this twice or thrice a year, you will keep off many mortal disorders.

Having

Having a few minutes to spare, I wish to relate some experimental knowledge concerning the farming part of my life. First I shall direct you to a cheap way to clean or scour out ditches—And that is, to plough them first, putting in one horse ; and first run one furrow in the middle of the ditch, and then turning the bar of the plough to the wall of the ditch on both sides, which will throw up a list in the middle of the ditch ; and if your ditch should be wide you must plough more than three furrows, and when you have broke the ground fully up to the wall, then with the shovel throw out all the loose earth, and if your ditch is not deep enough you must plough again ; and in this way of managing you may clean out more ditches with two hands, than four hands can possibly do in the same time—and it can be done with more ease.

*To save Wheat cheap, without binding
or waste.*

This way is best to house or barrack,
but you may stack it by binding one
F 2 course

course for the outside of the foundation, and with the same hands you may bind up your wheat, cart it in, and house it all safe ; and you will save the cost of your binders again, in the wheat you would loose by binding first. You must observe to have two handers for a cart, and one small boy on each side of it to gather up the wheat from one hand and lay them on the other, then the cart need not stop often ; the handers can take it up as sheaved from the ground, and by this way you will carry four swaths at one passage. To make those handers you must have a small tough piece of wood something longer than your wheat, and have four fingers one size larger than that of a scythe finger, and somewhat crooked at the points fixed in the before mentioned piece of wood to slip under the wheat ; these fingers must be two feet six inches long, and three a size smaller and shorter than the first, and in the same shape ; these three you will find is fixed upon the upper square of the head to keep the wheat from falling out when you raise it up to the cartsman ;
your

your handle must be from five to seven feet long ; mortis it in the head which your finger is fastened in, that you may stand straight when you run the fingers under the wheat, and so hand it up to the carter in any part of the cart ; and by turning over, the handler drops the wheat in the place wanted, or the carter may as the cart passes along take it out with his hands, and not move off his knees. And if you will start your carts the second day after the scythes, you may haul in with three hands and three boys and two carts, after eight or ten scythes and keep up with them within one days cutting, if your wheat is dry enough, and one common hand and some little tackies can house it. As for the danger of rain, be careful to sheave it out of the scythe with the head some little down the descent of the land, which will leave the head dripping ; and from these calculations you will save all expences of binding and carting, and you will find the gaining by the wheat not being scattered for every sheave which you have bound and you will shorten your harvest also the time

of carting and housing. This may appear hard at first, but if you would get underway you will find the advantage, and shorten your harvest.

The best way yet found out to Brake rough and tough ground, such as meadows or ground that hath been a long time without tending.

You must scatter corn middling thick before it is ploughed, and not plough very much at a time, nor very deep. When you have done ploughing let your hogs run upon the ploughed ground, and in rooting after the corn they will pulverize the ground very fine, and you will not loose your corn, for you need not feed the hogs while they are rooting. I have broke ground better at once ploughing this way, than I have had it done at three ploughings and two harrowings that was drawn by three horses.

To Enrich flat Ground, such as you do not sow in wheat.

You will observe in common such land is left from the harrow, and perhaps lies
so

so for three years, and by these means it can gather no mold, but still will loose strength ; but if we would plough such ground reasonably deep as soon as the corn will admit of it, and although nothing be sown in it, you will find the water will not kill the land, and the ploughing to enrich it. By raising a mold in this way I have improved such land very much. You will find necessity the mother of inventions, which caused me to find them out.

AN APOLOGY FOR IGNORANCE.

I must now stop short with my book. Not being acquainted with the expences of printing and binding I took my manuscript to the printer, and was amazed at the sum required; however, as I considered that it was by the intercessions of friends, (whom I have ever respected next to myself,) that I should publish a work of the kind, I chose to run the risk, fondly hoping that the amount of subscriptions would be commensurate with the expences incurred. And in order to insure a sufficiency I have placed the term of subscription so low, that I am satisfied no reasonable man will complain of extortion, but candidly confess the labourer to be worthy of his hire.

Although I may plead a want of learning sufficient for the important task I have undertaken, yet I may be justified on the ground that men of talents either think the subject too degrading to write upon, or are satisfied that the practical part may still be held in reversion by those who have made it their occupation, whilst

whilst the theoretical is carefully locked within themselves. But I have thought a course of conduct of this kind to be reprehensible;—It is evident that when a practitioner upon the human species is called on to visit a patient, he has the advantages of being told where the complaint lies, how acute the pain is, &c. and he prescribes accordingly. Not so with the brute creation. It is only by imperfect signs they show the place of their complaint, and hence it requires more penetration to add to their relief than it does to the human species, and thus it should be inferred that a doctor for the brute creation should possess the advantages of a scholastic education, and be well versed in natural philosophy.

My course of education was limited to the short space of three years and a half, and of the advantages to be derived from that circumscribed space I did not avail myself in an eminent degree, which has frequently been a cause of self reproach, and my folly becomes more apparent as I advance in years. What is laid down in this book is the product of

much hard study and self-denial, as my hours of meditation were generally from midnight to day break. During this sedentary occupation I had to combat the cares of a numerous family, which to men accustomed to put their thinking powers into action is no pleasant zest to spur them on with vigour. But as I always thought that God made every man to be of some use to himself, family, or neighbour, or the land wherein he dwelt, I wished to extend my duty towards each by disseminating my knowledge relative to the amelioration of the sufferings of the brute creation.

Should some able person undertake a work of this kind, let me recommend to him a plainness of language to suit the capacities of the illiterate portion of his fellow-citizens; for a book of this kind, embellished with all the intricacies of language, may be gratifying to the reader who has a taste formed by the superior endowments of education, but the plain spoken man, whose opportunities of gaining knowledge have been limited, will be as much benefited as if a treatise were
pre-

presented him in **L**atin. I know that my qualifications in the line of composition will excite the risibility of many of my readers, yet their smiles will be quickly dissipated when they call into recollection that my language is appropriate with the ideas of a great majority.

In the preceeding part of this Apology I have mentioned the **D**octors, but I hope nothing that has been said will be construed into a disrespect for them. For my part, I never trouble those gentlemen, because in all cases of sickness I invariably prescribe for myself. Of their usefulness to mankind no one is more perfectly convinced than myself; and it would be the height of folly in me to derogate from their pretensions, when my subscription list is graced with the names of some of the most respectable, and I may add, the most eminent of their profession.

I conceive it to be useless to reiterate the claims I have to ignorance in shielding me from the animadversions of those whom I may have unintentionally offended. I shake hands with all mankind in the fellowship of friendship, and

My

My God I love and I adore,
But souls that love know the more ;
Whilst I forever hide and stand,
Behind the labour' of his hand :
His hand unseen sustains the poles,
On which this huge creation rolls ;
The starry arch proclaim his power,
His pencils glow in every flower ;
In a thousand shapes and colours rise,
His painted wonders to our eyes ;
Whilst beasts and birds with lab'ring throats,
Teach us a God in thousand's notes.
The meanest pin in nature's frame,
Marks out some letter of his name,
Where sense can reach, and fancy rove,
From hill to hill, from field to grove,
Across the waves, around the sky,
There's not a spot, deep or high,
Where the Creator has not trod,
And left the footsteps of a God.

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P. 25, 6 l. instead of *joint cast*, read *appears to be affected*.

34, 10 l. for *warm* blankets, read *dry*.

86, 10 l. for *mith*, read *milk*.

108, 20 l. for *seal*, read *glass*.

109, 20 l. for *plaster-ways*, read *clyster-ways*.

110, 5 l. for *nitre or*, read *and*.

112, 13 l. for *enough*, read *and*.

135, 13 l. for *blubber*, read *blub*.

184, 9 l. for *hand*, read *land*.

192, 2 l. after *love*, insert *would*,

12 l. after *in*, insert *a*.

Note. In the list of Subscriber's names, after Mr. Kemp's name "D. D." should have been inserted, but was omitted by the compositor.



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